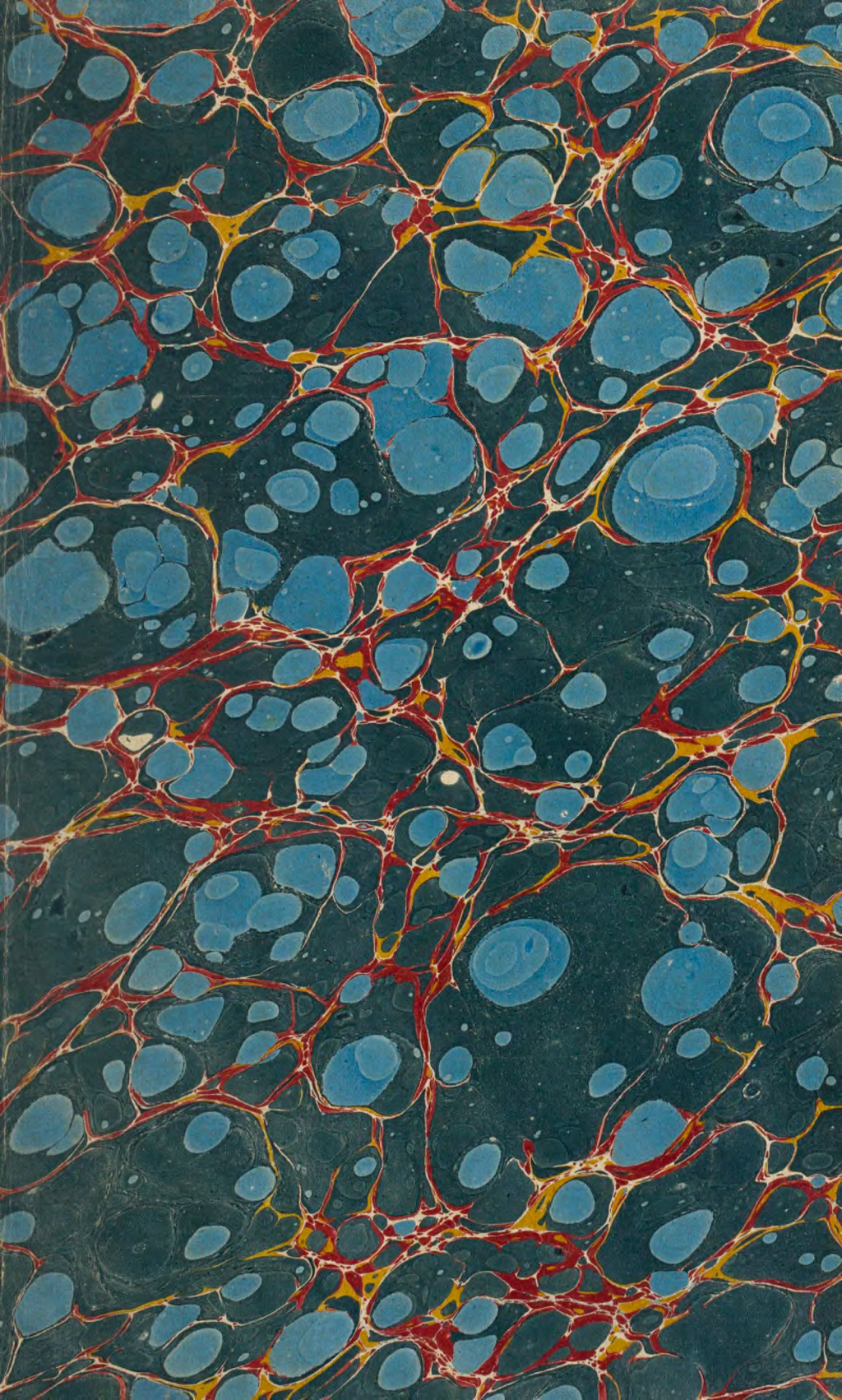


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David Scott Mitchell.



ILLUSTRATIONS
of the
Present State
and
FUTURE PROSPECTS
OF THE COLONY
of
NEW SOUTH WALES



Sydney
Sold at W. Moffitt & Pitt St. and other Booksellers.
1835.

ILLUSTRATIONS
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New South Wales,

BY AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

John Lubbock

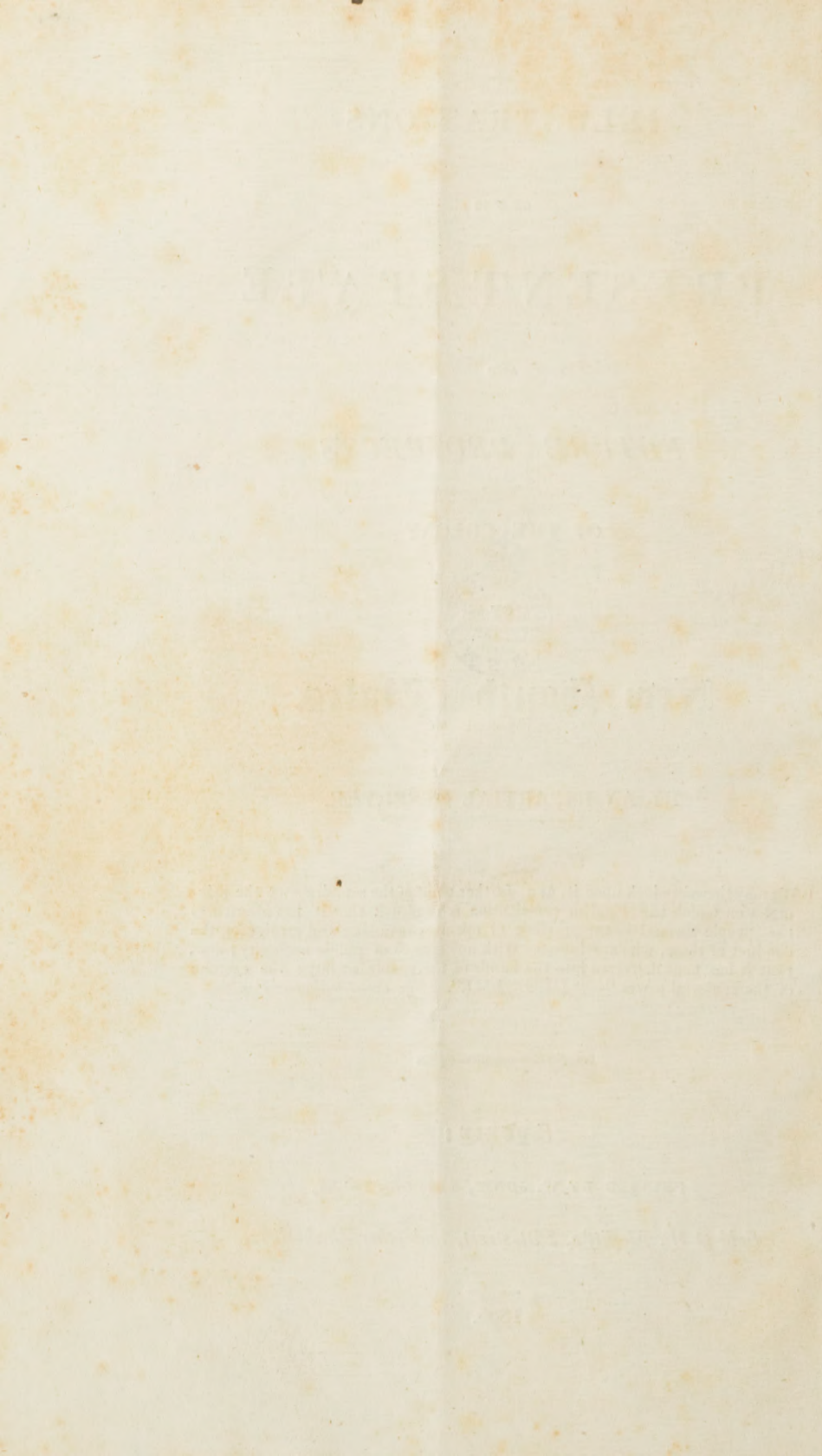
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PREFACE.



IN all periods of History, men engaged in every branch of science, have devoted some portion of their time TO POLITICS, i. e. to the general relations of mankind, an element which of course surrounded them closely, and by which they were themselves more or less influenced. Thus Aristotle was the principal zoological and political writer of his time; in a similar way Cicero, and even in the middle ages Dante and Petrarch were deeply engaged in the political events and writings of their times. A great number of Napoleon's statesmen too were taken from amongst the learned, nay even naturalists; and the names of Lacepede, Fourcroy, Laplace, Cuvier, David, &c. adorn the pages of the political and scientific history of that extraordinary man. In Great Britain (the country enjoying the greatest freedom in Europe), things have however taken a different turn. There, men in power seem to say to the Astronomer, to the Botanist, the Sculptor, &c., "We consider you to be men of a peculiar sort of talent, and your stars, plants, statues, &c. may be things of some importance, with which you may amuse yourselves accordingly, and we shall not be unwilling to bestow some patronage upon you. However you will rigorously abstain from any interference with or about government—objects which are beyond your sphere." Indeed, I believe that a great part of the incubus, which at present presses as it were on the very vitality of the British nation, has originated in the circumstance of its political relations having been for the greater part only treated in the ephemeral way of newspapers and similar flying productions, and not in a deeper and more general manner by men acquainted with the complicated organization of science. When therefore the Author of the present treatise began to publish

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* “House of Assembly, Van Diemen’s Land. Public Meeting of the Colonists, to petition the King and Commons House of Parliament, for a House of Assembly, duly elected by the Colonists. Hobart Town, printed by Andrew Dent, 22 pages, 4to.” A pamphlet, which both as to the contents and the typographical execution, does great credit to the sister colony.

† The same sentiments seem to prevail at Van Diemen’s Land. “If the *truth* was stated of the circumstances of the colony and the condition of the people, we should at once be restored to those privileges, which have been so long and so unjustly withheld from us.”—Public Meeting at Hobart Town, speech of Mr. Gregson.—Page 3.

of a picture. The following work is divided into different parts, having for objects the principal heads of our colonial transactions. However, there will be found throughout certain fundamental principles, which it may be well to trace out previously. I shall contend, 1st,—That every part of the Colonial Revenue ought to be spent in, and for the colony, and shall consider every violation of this principle (which is besides diametrically against the Act 9th, G. 4th) as a treacherous death-blow at the very heart of colonial prosperity.* 2ndly,—I shall contend, that every person who arrived in the colony after the cruel regulations of the 31st July 1830, (beginning with the children of the Governors, and then of all civil and military officers—if they choose to remain in the colony—down to the humblest steerage emigrant), all natives at a certain age, and freedmen (the two latter under some restrictions), shall receive a proportional grant of land †. And, 3rdly.—That a Legislative Assembly or an open Council be granted to, or instituted in the colony, without delay. Much has been spoken and written about plans of emigration, and this will also be a topic of the following work. But here I would at once ask, if the three preceding points were accomplished, would not New South Wales, with an annual revenue of about £200,000 properly expended, grants given, (with also 35,000 gratuitous working hands, and a fresh yearly increase of about 2000 such) I ask, would not New South Wales become at once, what it ought to be—THE GREAT AIM OF BRITISH AND EUROPEAN EMIGRATION—a land conspicuous *not for official and aristocratical, but for popular opulence and prosperity.*

I must observe for the sake of some of my colonial readers, that several of the theoretical digressions, in which I have indulged,

* “Considering the state of our roads, bridges, ironed-gangs, road-gangs, &c. &c. &c. and comparing that state with the Treasury, there never was an instance in the history of any part of the civilized world, exhibiting such a spectacle; to wit, a full Treasury and a dilapidated country.”—Monitor, Dec. 6, 1834.

† “And because it was the assumed inviolability of this pledge alone, (appropriation of the Revenue for colonial purposes exclusively)” which reconciled any class of H. M. subjects here, to a departure from the ancient system of bestowing free grants upon emigrants, in proportion to their capital; under which these colonies have grown and flourished from their earliest date.”—Protest against the Colonial Estimates of 1835, entered by J. Blaxland, Esq. M. C. 18th July 1834.

were indispensable for the sake of analogy, and further such reasonings are the necessary foundation upon which alone subsequent practical deductions can be constructed. It is indeed astonishing, with what depth and subtilty literary productions are now brought forward in Great Britain, and as this work will alone be of decided use, if approved in that country too, I am obliged to approximate as much as in my power, my writing to the standard there existing.

THE AUTHOR.

Sussex-street, Sydney, }
Feb. 27, 1835. }

I.

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE COLONY.

It has been long observed, that dreams, visions, and fancies of great men have very often had enormous effects, and changed the face of entire portions of the globe. So it happened that the bright light under which Captain Cook and Sir Joseph Banks saw a part of the Australian shores, was the inducement which led to the formation of a highly promising colony, although the suppositions of both those celebrated men *proved false*. Botany Bay was at all events not a place to cultivate wheat or other grain, and being destitute of water, was therefore totally unfit for the foundation of a colony. The harbour too was found inappropriate to carry any vessels, after it had been relinquished by so famous a ship as the "Endeavour." To know the political reasons which induced the Senate of Great Britain, to transfer their convicted felons to Botany Bay, are of great importance for the sake of political economy, and so also would be for our purpose the exact knowledge of the manner, in which transported convicts were treated in the former settlement. The debates of the Parliament of that time would be of course greatly instructive, but I am unable to consult these sources at present, as well as some old books respecting North America, in a country where libraries are scarce, and the few existing, difficult of access. As to the plan and views under which this colony was founded, it is generally acknowledged, that it was proposed it should be a gradually increasing hope for Great Britain, that in case by the innumerable and incalculable chances of politics, (for instance, Napoleon's twice tried expedition to India by Egypt and by Russia) her dominions in India should be lost or relinquished, England should have here a large territory unconnected with any other dominions, inaccessible to any power, so long as it should have the supremacy over the ocean. Hence the large, or rather exorbitant sums of English money, which were invested during so many years for the support and improvement of this colony. I therefore by no means coincide with those who are inclined to believe, that these immense sums were expended by the English nation, only to procure a (commodious and comfortable)

receptacle for their transported convicts, an object which could be more easily and much more cheaply attained by many other means, for instance, by the imitation of the Austrian or Russian military colonies, institutions admired even by Napoleon. The views therefore in establishing this colony in such a way as the English Government did, were of a highly elevated and extensive nature, of which the unfolding was relinquished to the sooner or later working of years, and to further experience.

It is a sacred and deeply rooted belief of all nations and states, ascribing their origin in some way or other to divine or mythological agency. In those ancient states almost every thing was done unprecedentedly, or by the impulse of urgent necessity. No deep foresight, no calculation, no premeditation was possible in those primordial periods. Nevertheless it is proved, that by a higher law of nature, out of such casualties, a somewhat wonderful and correct organization of mankind has arisen. Our community however is none of divine institution; it is a state formed by mere human calculation, laid down and framed step by step, by laws and acts and regulations, enacted with such political sagacity and historical experience, as our rulers and legislators might have possessed. And it must be confessed that this colony is in many respects a striking example, how preferable is divine to human institution, and how far better man is provided by a civil organization arising from historical evolutions, than by those which are or should be the fruit of political and statesman-like experience. And here I believe I may in a few words discuss the assertion and pride of many of our fellow countrymen, exulting upon the uncommonly prosperous and flourishing state of New South Wales. Certainly all national pride is highly praiseworthy and beneficial, if based upon fact, and being a spur to further honorable and useful exertion. But I cannot harmonize with the thousand times repeated echo, that this colony was a wilderness when Governor Phillip arrived, and that it is now in an unparalleled and unheard-of state of prosperity. Although these assertions are partially true, it must not be forgotten in what times the colony of New South Wales was founded. Just in such a period of European history, when all springs and agents of mankind assumed an extraordinary and uncommon movement, propagating this evolution to almost all and even the most remote parts of the world, connected with the great metropolis of Europe. When Captain Cook sailed on his first voyage, he landed at Rio de Janeiro, of which town he spoke with a just and deserved contempt. Now (in about the same

period, which has elapsed since the foundation of our colony) it is a town containing nearly 200,000 inhabitants, bearing the perfect aspect of an ancient European metropolis, with large theatres and other public buildings. Its commerce which in that former period was circumscribed to a small connexion with Portugal, extends now over all the world, and I believe that there are more vessels at Rio at once, than arrive at Sydney in three years altogether. Besides all other colonies in former times have been founded with the sole view of an almost immediate benefit to the mother country, and after the first small expedition was landed, their further progress was abandoned altogether to their own exertions. In a somewhat different way this colony has been made by the English nation. During 48 years large sums have been expended, the passage of at least 100,000 people has been defrayed, and their labour given gratuitously to the settlers, and who does not know that even a large number of the latter received in the earlier times advances of money, provisions, cattle, grain, &c. &c. at the expense of the English nation. Taking the aggregate of four millions sterling, and the work of 100,000 labourers, I should incline to believe that under the other favouring circumstances of free trade, no large duties on goods exported from the colony and imported in England and vice versa, I should believe that the improvement of the colony has been any thing but uncommon and extraordinary. It was unlucky, that in the important times, when this colony was getting something beyond childhood, a patriotic, active and rather disinterested Governor like old Macquarie, was not appointed to that situation. The last years of Sir Thomas Brisbane were spent somewhat in inactivity, and as soon as his successor arrived, the government got into the hands of a faction or coterie, the only objects of which were lavishing of the public property, and injury to all the right of Englishmen*—ends which they have marvellously well attained, the effects of which upon the future welfare of the colony it will be perhaps impossible ever to eradicate.

* Witness the iron collars and spikes of the soldiers, Sudds and Thompson; the illegal proceedings against Capt. Robison; the persecution of Messrs. E. S. Hall, Hayes, &c.; the unwarrantable dismissal and ruin of several public officers, &c. General Darling was the first of the Governors of N. S. W. whose value can be expressed by a sort of arithmetical formula:

Governor Darling = £50,000.

shewing the means he accumulated in his administration of Botany Bay. Some new anecdotes of him will be given in the course of this work—however, after all he was a man of capacity and some mind.

II.

THE LAND AND ITS PRODUCE.

After a voyage of about 20,000 miles, the European traveller finally perceives a perpendicular wall of sandy rocks, the bulwark against an unquiet and stormy sea—perhaps against the encroachment of the “Audax Japeti genus.” A sombre and apparently poor vegetation, composed of the gloomy green of the Casuarinas and Eucalyptus, covers these rocks; beyond them tracks of deep and almost moveable sand; no useful fruit, no tameable animal; the inhabitants few, and in the lowest state of humanity, all negative, all deficiency. However, first aspects here as in many other cases are deceiving. Even the moveable sand near the sea coast is susceptible of cultivation, and fine patches of culinary gardens are exhibiting near Sydney a fine and contrasting verdure amongst the whitish yellow of the adjacent barren land. Thousands of milking cows find pasturage near the springs and similarly watered places near the metropolis, and near Concord, Irish town, Prospect, &c. &c. (none of these places being above 30 miles from Sydney) the wheat crops present as fine and as flourishing an appearance as in England. Whilst every sort of fruit of the north of Europe is produced in the environs of the latter town, peaches and figs grow in great perfection, and oranges and lemons are cultivated, not only for home consumption, but exported to Van Diemen’s Land. As soon as the sand of the sea coast ceases, forests not over dry, (consisting of iron bark and blue gum &c.) afford a fine and rich herbage for sheep, which graze over thousands and thousands of hills all over the country in similar places. The counties of Argyle and Murray, and all the more distant parts of the colony, afford in numerous places a never failing supply of food for our luxuriant cattle, which form already an article of live export to Van Diemen’s Land and Swan River, where also we export quantities of cheese and butter. The breeding of mules has been unwarrantably neglected, affording as they would the means of conveyance of the staple produce of the colony (wool) even from places, were there are no roads at present. Tobacco of a most tender leaf I found wild near Lake Macquarie, and it is cultivated in great quantities at the Hunter, but we want Spanish, French, and American emigrants, to refine the crops, and prepare the leaves. The culture of the vine has made great progress lately, especially since Mr. James Busby imported a superior collection of cuttings from Europe; but we have no Spaniards or Rhinish people to undertake their cultivation and prepare the wine. The olive,

cotton and mulberry (as food for silk worms) grow well near Sydney, but this sort of agriculture like the previous one, will never prosper, unless we be in the same way schooled by men of practical knowledge. Port Macquarie possesses a sufficient middle temperature for coffee, dates, St. John's bread, &c. but it would be preposterous to expect such refined industry in so thinly a populated and remote a district of the Colony. Sugar-cane might grow at Moreton Bay (28° S. latitude, the most northerly part of the present dependencies of New South Wales), and the hundreds of prisoners who are kept there, ought to be employed in such endeavours. Thus according to its geographical position, pine apples, the manga, goyava, araça, cambuca, genipapa, yacca, mandiocca, batata, yam, rose-apples, grumjama, pitanga and other tropical fruit, will equally thrive there. But when the present sphere of the Colony extends already from the temperate clime of the county of Murray, nearly to the Tropic of Capricorn, we were so happy as to have added in our last expedition a new region to the extent of our Colony, and this is the *Alpine one*. Whenever the traveller, after having passed Ballebalaing on Menero (and perhaps, though unknown to me even nearer) may strike off to the West, mountains of unusual size will obstruct his steps. The almost numberless rivulets spreading a constant freshness and moisture about the adjacent lands; and extensive plains and flats, stunted with a never depastured grass, man high, will afford in future times maintenance for innumerable cattle. You pass the first small barrier of these mountains, and you find the most secluded deep valleys, partly of the same grassy nature, partly immense and deep swamps, where the traveller may be stopped, in any season not so dry as this, I crossed them. The more central part of the Alps is before you, long chains of rugged rocks and peaks, pyramids and domes; miles of small timber, frozen and destroyed by snow accumulated there in severe winters. The thermometer ranging in the morning of the 11th March, 1834, 28° , and ice of an inch in thickness upon the water pots. Several mineral springs are to be found on the outskirts, and more tepid parts of the Alps. It is such watering places as these, which will once combine the freshness of Swiss valleys with the brilliant climate of Sicily, within a few miles ride; and whilst it is a fact that mountainous countries are the abode of virtuous and rigid men, like the mountains of Scotland, the Pyrenees, &c. our Australian Alps too will bring forth people of the same desirable spirit. Thus we say, we are happy to have added such a locality to the physical and moral picture of Australia.

But it would be out of place to dwell here too long on such details, and we have just to finish this chapter by the enumeration of some of the mineral produce of the Colony. Coals are copiously found in the coal sand-stone formation of the coast, but only worked at Newcastle, which quality however is brittle and not very superior. However a seam of such cannel coal I found on the shore of Lake Macquarie. Iron is copious; and very fine Haematite, from near the Alps and other places, will yield at least sixty per cent. Copper, green, occurs at Wellington Valley. Lime has not been found on the coast, but the county of Argyle abounds with it; and fine marble, which has already been exported to England. Alum is found in whole mountains, and I got a lump of pure brimstone, found near Bathurst. Sal amoniac, in a state of sublimation, covers the rocks of Mount Wingen. Plumbago is found near Sydney, and very copious at Port Macquarie. Pumice-stone is found all along the coast to the size of a child's head. Topazes are found at Bathurst, and Agate in numerous large masses at the Upper Hunter, sufficient to supply the whole English army with superior gun-flints. Calcedony and very fine cornelians are found at Moreton-bay, and garnets of small size at Meneru on Menero Plains. The first lead to our knowledge has been found by us in our last expedition; but no such thing could attract the notice of our present Government; and we had thus neither leisure nor means to ascertain if our ore is argentiferous.* It is said that the Government is in the secret knowledge of large gold and silver mines, and according to analogy the inter-tropical part of the continent will contain such, and perhaps some precious stones, of which last we found vestiges (of Hyacinths and others) in the sand of the shore near Newcastle. These combined with a heavenly, healthy climate (especially in the interior), are the physical materials and capabilities for the constituting of the future History of New South Wales.

* Persons desirous to know some more particulars about Australian Minerals, will find it in the *Natural History Department of the New South Wales Magazine*, No. 1, edited by the Author of the present Treatise, and in the "Journey to the Australian Alps."



22.
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his "Journey to the Australian Alps," and to discuss therein some matters connected with the general circumstances and welfare of the colony of New South Wales, a principal weapon used against him by some of the parties concerned was, that such a work ought not to intermeddle with politics. By these reiterated attacks I became at length disheartened, but my discouragement arose not merely from personal, it was based upon truly public feelings. The strong, but nevertheless true words uttered by Mr. Wentworth at the last public meeting: "You will be treated like dogs, and you deserve to be so", continually resounded within my breast, and it seemed to me, in conjunction with many other facts, as if this expression, and that public meeting, were the last glaring of an imminent extinction of the *popular, or Reform party* in New South Wales. At the same time it struck me, that not being sufficiently identified with the political affairs of British colonies, I was perhaps judging these matters from too visionary a point of view. "These colonies" said I to myself, "are, and from their earliest days have been governed in a certain (wholesale) way, in which emigrants and other inhabitants have always thought proper to acquiesce, and emigration to such colonies is nothing else than a sort of raffle, to make a fortune under, or to succumb to those well known and long existing circumstances." There were however two events which occurred even within our southern hemisphere, which awoke me from this self-imposed despair and despondency. One was the demand of an open council, made by the inhabitants, and granted the very same day by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. The sentiments manifested subsequently by the members of this (antipodal) council, and even by the Governor, shewed me that British colonies do not always acquiesce with the sometimes languid movements emitted by the ministry of a distant mother country, and that *confining themselves entirely within the bounds of law and loyalty*, they avail themselves of the privileges of that constitution, by the adherence to which the Government itself can alone pretend to exist. A still greater impression was created on my mind by the recently arrived accounts of the public meeting on the 2nd August last, at Hobart Town. Here I saw in a still shorter distance from us, our sister colony taking a decided step towards a reform of her administration. The energetic speeches of Messrs. Gregson, Horn, Gellibrand, &c. &c., the annexed exemplification re-printed from the *True Colonist*, contain matter of the greatest importance, bringing forward (as it was not well practicable at the meeting itself) the whole mass of misrule of the present

system of Government.* These two examples proved to me, that I was wrong in my general assumption of colonial indifference and apathy, and that even smaller communities are preceding us in decisive steps towards procuring a better system of administration. A severe illness, and the entire inattention of the Government of New South Wales to my geographical discoveries and collections of natural history, placed me as it were beyond any personal consideration, and thus I projected the present treatise, which I wrote influenced only by the love of truth, and respect to the laws of this country. The picture which I shall present of the colony of New South Wales, will be a faithful, though not a flattering one, indeed it cannot be a flattering one.† I believe that the colony does not at present answer the views under, and for which it was established, and it will be found a leading idea of the following pages, that it is to the interest of the home government itself, to confer those rights and privileges for which we are contending, and without which no British community either can or ought to exist. Besides it is not the prosperity of a few only that can fascinate the historian and politician, it is a general justice and a general propriety in the acts of Government, or the absence of these requisites, which constitute it a good or a bad one. A Government must provide not for a few or for a certain majority, it must provide proportionally for all—for the generality. If the following picture appears a strong one, the indulgent reader is assured that the utmost of these assertions, could be traced back to some authentic (even printed) authority. Indeed even the greater part of these hints, or projects, or plans belong not to me, many of them having been proposed separately in one way or another. But there may be some merit in putting colors together in a peculiar manner, although they have been used separately by others, and these are the slight shadows, which constitute the merit

* “House of Assembly, Van Diemen’s Land. Public Meeting of the Colonists, to petition the King and Commons House of Parliament, for a House of Assembly, duly elected by the Colonists. Hobart Town, printed by Andrew Bent, 22 pages, 4to.” A pamphlet, which both as to the contents and the typographical execution, does great credit to the sister colony.

† The same sentiments seem to prevail at Van Diemen’s Land. “If the *truth* was stated of the circumstances of the colony and the condition of the people, we should at once be restored to those privileges, which have been so long and so unjustly withheld from us.”—Public Meeting at Hobart Town, speech of Mr. Gregson.—Page 3.

of a picture. The following work is divided into different parts, having for objects the principal heads of our colonial transactions. However, there will be found throughout certain fundamental principles, which it may be well to trace out previously. I shall contend, 1st,—That every part of the Colonial Revenue ought to be spent in, and for the colony, and shall consider every violation of this principle (which is besides diametrically against the Act 9th, G. 4th) as a treacherous death-blow at the very heart of colonial prosperity.* 2ndly,—I shall contend, that every person who arrived in the colony after the cruel regulations of the 31st July 1830, (beginning with the children of the Governors, and then of all civil and military officers—if they choose to remain in the colony—down to the humblest steerage emigrant), all natives at a certain age, and freedmen (the two latter under some restrictions), shall receive a proportional grant of land †. And, 3rdly.—That a Legislative Assembly or an open Council be granted to, or instituted in the colony, without delay. Much has been spoken and written about plans of emigration, and this will also be a topic of the following work. But here I would at once ask, if the three preceding points were accomplished, would not New South Wales, with an annual revenue of about £200,000 properly expended, grants given, (with also 35,000 gratuitous working hands, and a fresh yearly increase of about 2000 such) I ask, would not New South Wales become at once, what it ought to be—THE GREAT AIM OF BRITISH AND EUROPEAN EMIGRATION—a land conspicuous *not for official and aristocratical, but for popular* opulence and prosperity.

I must observe for the sake of some of my colonial readers, that several of the theoretical digressions, in which I have indulged,

* “Considering the state of our roads, bridges, ironed-gangs, road-gangs, &c. &c. &c. and comparing that state with the Treasury, there never was an instance in the history of any part of the civilized world, exhibiting such a spectacle; to wit, a full Treasury and a dilapidated country.”—*Monitor*, Dec. 6, 1834.

† “And because it was the assumed inviolability of this pledge alone, (appropriation of the Revenue for colonial purposes exclusively)” which reconciled any class of H. M. subjects here, to a departure from the ancient system of bestowing free grants upon emigrants, in proportion to their capital; under which these colonies have grown and flourished from their earliest date.”—Protest against the Colonial Estimates of 1835, entered by J. Blaxland, Esq. M. C. 18th July 1834.

were indispensable for the sake of analogy, and further such reasonings are the necessary foundation upon which alone subsequent practical deductions can be constructed. It is indeed astonishing, with what depth and subtilty literary productions are now brought forward in Great Britain, and as this work will alone be of decided use, if approved in that country too, I am obliged to approximate as much as in my power, my writing to the standard there existing.

THE AUTHOR.

Sussex-street, Sydney, }
Feb. 27, 1835. }





I.

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE COLONY.

It has been long observed, that dreams, visions, and fancies of great men have very often had enormous effects, and changed the face of entire portions of the globe. So it happened that the bright light under which Captain Cook and Sir Joseph Banks saw a part of the Australian shores, was the inducement which led to the formation of a highly promising colony, although the suppositions of both those celebrated men *proved false*. Botany Bay was at all events not a place to cultivate wheat or other grain, and being destitute of water, was therefore totally unfit for the foundation of a colony. The harbour too was found inappropriate to carry any vessels, after it had been relinquished by so famous a ship as the "Endeavour." To know the political reasons which induced the Senate of Great Britain, to transfer their convicted felons to Botany Bay, are of great importance for the sake of political economy, and so also would be for our purpose the exact knowledge of the manner, in which transported convicts were treated in the former settlement. The debates of the Parliament of that time would be of course greatly instructive, but I am unable to consult these sources at present, as well as some old books respecting North America, in a country where libraries are scarce, and the few existing, difficult of access. As to the plan and views under which this colony was founded, it is generally acknowledged, that it was proposed it should be a gradually increasing hope for Great Britain, that in case by the innumerable and incalculable chances of politics, (for instance, Napoleon's twice tried expedition to India by Egypt and by Russia) her dominions in India should be lost or relinquished, England should have here a large territory unconnected with any other dominions, inaccessible to any power, so long as it should have the supremacy over the ocean. Hence the large, or rather exorbitant sums of English money, which were invested during so many years for the support and improvement of this colony. I therefore by no means coincide with those who are inclined to believe, that these immense sums were expended by the English nation, only to procure a (commodious and comfortable)

receptacle for their transported convicts, an object which could be more easily and much more cheaply attained by many other means, for instance, by the imitation of the Austrian or Russian military colonies, institutions admired even by Napoleon. The views therefore in establishing this colony in such a way as the English Government did, were of a highly elevated and extensive nature, of which the unfolding was relinquished to the sooner or later working of years, and to further experience.

It is a sacred and deeply rooted belief of all nations and states, ascribing their origin in some way or other to divine or mythological agency. In those ancient states almost every thing was done unprecedentedly, or by the impulse of urgent necessity. No deep foresight, no calculation, no premeditation was possible in those primordial periods. Nevertheless it is proved, that by a higher law of nature, out of such casualties, a somewhat wonderful and correct organization of mankind has arisen. Our community however is none of divine institution; it is a state formed by mere human calculation, laid down and framed step by step, by laws and acts and regulations, enacted with such political sagacity and historical experience, as our rulers and legislators might have possessed. And it must be confessed that this colony is in many respects a striking example, how preferable is divine to human institution, and how far better man is provided by a civil organization arising from historical evolutions, than by those which are or should be the fruit of political and statesman-like experience. And here I believe I may in a few words discuss the assertion and pride of many of our fellow countrymen, exulting upon the uncommonly prosperous and flourishing state of New South Wales. Certainly all national pride is highly praiseworthy and beneficial, if based upon fact, and being a spur to further honorable and useful exertion. But I cannot harmonize with the thousand times repeated echo, that this colony was a wilderness when Governor Phillip arrived, and that it is now in an unparalleled and unheard-of state of prosperity. Although these assertions are partially true, it must not be forgotten in what times the colony of New South Wales was founded. Just in such a period of European history, when all springs and agents of mankind assumed an extraordinary and uncommon movement, propagating this evolution to almost all and even the most remote parts of the world, connected with the great metropolis of Europe. When Captain Cook sailed on his first voyage, he landed at Rio de Janeiro, of which town he spoke with a just and deserved contempt. Now (in about the same

period, which has elapsed since the foundation of our colony) it is a town containing nearly 200,000 inhabitants, bearing the perfect aspect of an ancient European metropolis, with large theatres and other public buildings. Its commerce which in that former period was circumscribed to a small connexion with Portugal, extends now over all the world, and I believe that there are more vessels at Rio at once, than arrive at Sydney in three years altogether. Besides all other colonies in former times have been founded with the sole view of an almost immediate benefit to the mother country, and after the first small expedition was landed, their further progress was abandoned altogether to their own exertions. In a somewhat different way this colony has been made by the English nation. During 48 years large sums have been expended, the passage of at least 100,000 people has been defrayed, and their labour given gratuitously to the settlers, and who does not know that even a large number of the latter received in the earlier times advances of money, provisions, cattle, grain, &c. &c. at the expense of the English nation. Taking the aggregate of four millions sterling, and the work of 100,000 labourers, I should incline to believe that under the other favouring circumstances of free trade, no large duties on goods exported from the colony and imported in England and vice versa, I should believe that the improvement of the colony has been any thing but uncommon and extraordinary. It was unlucky, that in the important times, when this colony was getting something beyond childhood, a patriotic, active and rather disinterested Governor like old Macquarie, was not appointed to that situation. The last years of Sir Thomas Brisbane were spent somewhat in inactivity, and as soon as his successor arrived, the government got into the hands of a faction or coterie, the only objects of which were lavishing of the public property, and injury to all the right of Englishmen*—ends which they have marvellously well attained, the effects of which upon the future welfare of the colony it will be perhaps impossible ever to eradicate.

* Witness the iron collars and spikes of the soldiers, Sudds and Thompson; the illegal proceedings against Capt. Robison; the persecution of Messrs. E. S. Hall, Hayes, &c.; the unwarrantable dismissal and ruin of several public officers, &c. General Darling was the first of the Governors of N. S. W. whose value can be expressed by a sort of arithmetical formula:

Governor Darling = £50,000.

showing the means he accumulated in his administration of Botany Bay. Some new anecdotes of him will be given in the course of this work—however, after all he was a man of capacity and some mind.

II.

THE LAND AND ITS PRODUCE.

After a voyage of about 20,000 miles, the European traveller finally perceives a perpendicular wall of sandy rocks, the bulwark against an unquiet and stormy sea—perhaps against the encroachment of the “Audax Japeti genus.” A sombre and apparently poor vegetation, composed of the gloomy green of the Casuarinas and Eucalyptus, covers these rocks; beyond them tracks of deep and almost moveable sand; no useful fruit, no tameable animal; the inhabitants few, and in the lowest state of humanity, all negative, all deficiency. However, first aspects here as in many other cases are deceiving. Even the moveable sand near the sea coast is susceptible of cultivation, and fine patches of culinary gardens are exhibiting near Sydney a fine and contrasting verdure amongst the whitish yellow of the adjacent barren land. Thousands of milking cows find pasturage near the springs and similarly watered places near the metropolis, and near Concord, Irish town, Prospect, &c. &c. (none of these places being above 30 miles from Sydney) the wheat crops present as fine and as flourishing an appearance as in England. Whilst every sort of fruit of the north of Europe is produced in the environs of the latter town, peaches and figs grow in great perfection, and oranges and lemons are cultivated, not only for home consumption, but exported to Van Diemen’s Land. As soon as the sand of the sea coast ceases, forests not over dry, (consisting of iron bark and blue gum &c.) afford a fine and rich herbage for sheep, which graze over thousands and thousands of hills all over the country in similar places. The counties of Argyle and Murray, and all the more distant parts of the colony, afford in numerous places a never failing supply of food for our luxuriant cattle, which form already an article of live export to Van Diemen’s Land and Swan River, where also we export quantities of cheese and butter. The breeding of mules has been unwarrantably neglected, affording as they would the means of conveyance of the staple produce of the colony (wool) even from places, were there are no roads at present. Tobacco of a most tender leaf I found wild near Lake Macquarie, and it is cultivated in great quantities at the Hunter, but we want Spanish, French, and American emigrants, to refine the crops, and prepare the leaves. The culture of the vine has made great progress lately, especially since Mr. James Busby imported a superior collection of cuttings from Europe; but we have no Spaniards or Rhinish people to undertake their cultivation and prepare the wine. The olive,

cotton and mulberry (as food for silk worms) grow well near Sydney, but this sort of agriculture like the previous one, will never prosper, unless we be in the same way schooled by men of practical knowledge. Port Macquarie possesses a sufficient middle temperature for coffee, dates, St. John's bread, &c. but it would be preposterous to expect such refined industry in so thinly a populated and remote a district of the Colony. Sugar-cane might grow at Moreton Bay (28° S. latitude, the most northerly part of the present dependencies of New South Wales), and the hundreds of prisoners who are kept there, ought to be employed in such endeavours. Thus according to its geographical position, pine apples, the manga, goyava, araca, cambuca, genipapa, yacca, mandioca, batata, yam, rose-apples, grumjama, pitanga and other tropical fruit, will equally thrive there. But when the present sphere of the Colony extends already from the temperate clime of the county of Murray, nearly to the Tropic of Capricorn, we were so happy as to have added in our last expedition a new region to the extent of our Colony, and this is the *Alpine one*. Whenever the traveller, after having passed Ballebalaing on Menero (and perhaps, though unknown to me even nearer) may strike off to the West, mountains of unusual size will obstruct his steps. The almost numberless rivulets spreading a constant freshness and moisture about the adjacent lands; and extensive plains and flats, stunted with a never depastured grass, man high, will afford in future times maintenance for innumerable cattle. You pass the first small barrier of these mountains, and you find the most secluded deep valleys, partly of the same grassy nature, partly immense and deep swamps, where the traveller may be stopped, in any season not so dry as this, I crossed them. The more central part of the Alps is before you, long chains of rugged rocks and peaks, pyramids and domes; miles of small timber, frozen and destroyed by snow accumulated there in severe winters. The thermometer ranging in the morning of the 11th March, 1834, 28° , and ice of an inch in thickness upon the water pots. Several mineral springs are to be found on the outskirts, and more tepid parts of the Alps. It is such watering places as these, which will once combine the freshness of Swiss valleys with the brilliant climate of Sicily, within a few miles ride; and whilst it is a fact that mountainous countries are the abode of virtuous and rigid men, like the mountains of Scotland, the Pyrenees, &c. our Australian Alps too will bring forth people of the same desirable spirit. Thus we say, we are happy to have added such a locality to the physical and moral picture of Australia.

But it would be out of place to dwell here too long on such details, and we have just to finish this chapter by the enumeration of some of the mineral produce of the Colony. Coals are copiously found in the coal sand-stone formation of the coast, but only worked at Newcastle, which quality however is brittle and not very superior. However a seam of such cannel coal I found on the shore of Lake Macquarie. Iron is copious; and very fine Haematite, from near the Alps and other places, will yield at least sixty per cent. Copper, green, occurs at Wellington Valley. Lime has not been found on the coast, but the county of Argyle abounds with it; and fine marble, which has already been exported to England. Alum is found in whole mountains, and I got a lump of pure brimstone, found near Bathurst. Sal amoniac, in a state of sublimation, covers the rocks of Mount Wingen. Plumbago is found near Sydney, and very copious at Port Macquarie. Pumice-stone is found all along the coast to the size of a child's head. Topazes are found at Bathurst, and Agate in numerous large masses at the Upper Hunter, sufficient to supply the whole English army with superior gun-flints. Calcedony and very fine cornelians are found at Moreton-bay, and garnets of small size at Meneru on Menero Plains. The first lead to our knowledge has been found by us in our last expedition; but no such thing could attract the notice of our present Government; and we had thus neither leisure nor means to ascertain if our ore is argentiferous.* It is said that the Government is in the secret knowledge of large gold and silver mines, and according to analogy the inter-tropical part of the continent will contain such, and perhaps some precious stones, of which last we found vestiges (of Hyacinths and others) in the sand of the shore near Newcastle. These combined with a heavenly, healthy climate (especially in the interior), are the physical materials and capabilities for the constituting of the future History of New South Wales.

* Persons desirous to know some more particulars about Australian Minerals, will find it in the *Natural History Department of the New South Wales Magazine*, No. 1, edited by the Author of the present Treatise, and in the "Journey to the Australian Alps."



NEW SOUTH WALES

LITERARY, POLITICAL, AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser.

Ruins of an ancient Town in one of the South Sea Islands.

WE repute ourselves indeed happy to begin this part of our Publication with a notice, which if verified and elucidated, would have a grand influence upon the historical theories and systems, not only of our Southern Hemisphere, but upon those of the human race.

Amongst the Caroline Islands, only 6 weeks sail from Sydney, is *Ascencio* (about 11° N. Lat.) discovered very lately by His Majesty's Sloop of War, *Raven*. Mr. Ong, now a resident of this Colony, some years back remained there for several months, and we have our information from a friend, who conversed frequently with Mr. O. upon this subject. On the above-named Island of *Ascencio* the language of the inhabitants is more harmonious than in the other Islands of the South Seas, a great many words ending with vowels.— There are at the N.E. end of the Island, at a place called *Tamen*, ruins of a town, now only accessible by boats, the waves reaching to the steps of the houses. The walls are overgrown with bread, cocoa-nut and other ancient trees, and the ruins occupy a space of two miles and a half. The stones of these edifices are laid bed and quoin, exhibiting irrefutable traces of art, far beyond the means of the present savage inhabitants. Some of these hewn stones are twenty feet in length by three to five feet each way, and no remains of cement appearing. The walls have door and window places. The ruins are built of stone, which is different from that occurring in the immediate neighbourhood. There is a mountain in the Island, the rocks of which are covered with figures, and there are far greater ruins eight miles in the Interior. The habits of these Islanders exhibit traces of a different social system, the women do not work exclusively, as is the custom in the other Islands. After the meals water is carried about by servants for washing hands, &c. Asked about the origin of these buildings, the inhabitants say, that they were built by men, which are now above (pointing to the Heavens).

If a Sir Thomas Raffles acquired (we would say) eternal fame by making or ordering similar researches, the same career is open to the Governments of these Colonies. Even private enterprise should not slumber to elucidate, as it were, our immediate neighbourhood. Some or other of our trading Captains could be engaged for a trifling sum to lay on for a short period at this interesting Island, and in the same way a person acquainted with architectural drawing might be obtained. Our patriotic citizens should not omit such favourable occurrences, to exhibit their energy to the eyes of the world, as it is a fact, that *free Institutions are only the boon of clever and enlightened communities.*

MAJOR MITCHELL'S EXPLORING PARTY.

The above undertaking has been in contemplation for the last two years, and the final arrangements were made so far back as six months, without the public being admitted into the knowledge of any of these supernatural schemes or plans, with the display of which the Major wishes eventually to surprise the world.*— However, the party repaired incog. to Parramatta, and was there mustered by Major Mitchell on the 9th instant, when much confusion and bad humour appeared throughout. The commandant returned then to Sydney, and LEFT the

* Compare the open straight-forward manner, with which the Expedition for the exploring of *Central Africa* has been carried on.

newly combined, unconnected machine to move on by itself over the Blue Mountains, to expect him, I believe at Bathurst. We call the leaving of such a *rudis indigestaque moles*, as every newly formed combination of men, pack-horses, bullocks, vehicles, &c. must necessarily be, the first, and an inexcusable fault of the Majors. But his ignorance and want of tact *in such a business*, is only paralleled by his inextinguishable jealousy, neglecting entirely the advice of men of experience like H. Hume, and not to mention others, especially Capt. Sturt. We believe the Major did not even condescend to call upon that Veteran of Explorers, amongst which Major Mitchell is a perfect novice, nay, a no-body. His boat of 30 feet in length, as it lies all ready fitted together upon a waggon, is one of the most awkward and unmanageable things, that ever money was wasted with, and we would wish to see the Major bring it only up Mittagong Range, of course not upon the *made road*. However as the expedition will cost the colony £1,800, we wish it every success, which may be compatible with a badly combined and disorganized plan, the more so, as the Major having laid aside every bodies advice, will be alone accountable for this large amount, & the trust bestowed upon him, to government and the country. If the Darling takes (as the Major wishes and believes) a turn to the north, the expedition has at least a reasonable aim; if, on the contrary, this river disembogues itself into the Murray, Major Mitchell must descend in that direction, and move in latitudes, which have been already twice explored and described.

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“ The party also passed close to the Australian Alps, and enjoyed a good view of them—the snow on the summit of one or two of them glittering in the mid-day sun. Nor was the well, made memorable in Dr. Lhotsky's Tour left unvisited, and the Doctor will be glad to learn that its cool and clear waters furnished a palatable draught to the party at Limestone Plains. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.”—*Australian*, March 13th, 1835.

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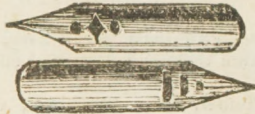
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III. GRANTS OF LAND.

It would be perfectly superfluous to dwell for a moment upon the extent and immense area which the land just characterised occupies, it being full well known to every Colonial and British reader. We can therefore pass immediately to another topic, viz. the manner in which land has hitherto been disposed of by the several Governments of this Colony.

If there is any regulation that more immediately affects any recently arrived emigrants, as well as the adult children of inhabitants of small fortune, and the freed man, it is certainly that regulating the disposal of crown or waste land. It is impossible for a sober-minded man to conceive how any person can make it the only study of his life, to get more land than he and his immediate successors can possibly want; and what makes this far more astonishing is, that this has been done in a country and in times, when the future fate, and the direction which that country may take, were quite uncertain, as those of the Colony are, even to the present moment. Let us suppose, that the British Government at any future period shall direct its favourite attention to any other part of our continent; let us also suppose, that the British Government (as has already been spoken of) should withhold from us the transmission of its prisoners, what would be the fate, or what then would be the result of these exorbitant and inappropriate Grants of Land?—Nothing less than that such persons, who now possess from 20,000 to 50,000 acres, would have a thorough conviction, that they were the sole cause of the colony not having prospered while circumstances were propitious. Such land jobbing, bribes and corruptions are the reasons, why the home Government has been *induced* to adopt a regulation for the disposal of land, which is quite unparalleled in the annals of history. *The King of Great Britain selling land in the country belonging to the Papuas!!** Neither the annals of

* "Let the Government revert to the granting of land on a fair and equitable quit-rent. But how much beneath the dignity of an Imperial Government like that of Britain, to descend to the driving of land bargains, with the yet tender and infant colonies, it has otherwise the generosity to plant."—Hobart Town Almanack for 1835, p. 206.

Cortes nor Pizarro, the (belligerent) occupants of South America, exhibit such an anomaly! At the present time, after 300 years of colonization—after the formation of towns containing nearly 200,000 of inhabitants, the Brazilian Government sells no land, but grants it gratuitously. But in this country, when the greatest part around the metropolis is still an impenetrable brush, when a proportionally insignificant population of 80,000 people is scattered over an area of so many thousand square miles,* the abuses—the crying abuses of the local Government, and the advantages taken by the governed, have caused the home Government to sell land in Australia! And thus it is a fact which characterises the spirit of the present age, that not even the solitudes and wildernesses of the whole fifth part of the Globe, were found sufficient to satiate and fill up our rapacity and avidity. These regulations, when first promulgated, became the object of general disapprobation, with the exception of those only, whose interests were promoted by them. A public meeting was held at Parramatta (December 1832) for the sake of protesting against them, however the spirit of apathy and sloth mentioned by us before (and of which in the course of the work we will discuss the cause, and propose the remedy), occasioned this meeting to fail of its desired success.

The greater proportion of emigrants are necessarily poor, and discontented with their circumstances in the home country. Who but these would emigrate from all the social comforts of European life, to these wild and far distant shores? And then again, to find a few wealthy emigrants for whom the laws are made, contrary to the interest of the far greater number, who are not wealthy! If such persons arrive in this colony for the purpose of establishing an agricultural concern, they must:

First. go an immense distance from Sydney to choose their land, because as it has been already said, all other land has either been granted or jobbed away. Thus then, the primitive produce of a distant farm scarcely remunerates the grower. Settlers, for instance, in Argyle, Port Macquarie, &c., find

* The amount of land disposed of by the Government amounts already to about 3½ millions of acres.

it not worth their trouble to bring wheat or maize to the market, &c.

Second. After a troublesome inspection and selection, the new comer must apply for the land, and wait three months* (or one month, if he applies within six months after his arrival, according to a recent regulation), exposed to heavy expenses, and subjected, perhaps with a wife and family, to the seductive and contaminating influence of such a constituted colony.

Third. But even after his having happily passed over this time of idleness and temptation, he may have the mortification to find at the sale, that some wealthy or land-jobbing man of the neighbourhood offers a price, which he cannot afford. Besides this;

Fourth. The terms of payment are most harassing; ten per cent. deposit, and the residue in one month after, although it is notorious, that

1. farms are to be bought occasionally from private persons, at the minimum rate of five shillings per acre, and still less.
2. Farms of 2000 acres, upon which £200 have been spent in improvements, have been sold by the Sheriff for £90.

Further, it is well known, that

Fifth. the greater part of the latter purchases are transacted here with a credit, which is extended in some cases so far as three years, and often a considerable part of the purchase money can remain upon mortgage.

I therefore assert most confidently, that these regulations have not been made at all with a view of benefiting, neither do they benefit the community at large.† And to demon-

* It is now two years since the Author of these Illustrations delivered a speech at a Public Meeting in the Royal Hotel, respecting Grants of Land, before nearly 200 persons, amongst whom were a Member of the Legislative Council, and other high Colonial Officers, in which the greatest part of the present paragraph was embodied. The speech was received by the audience with much applause, the greatest part of the Colonial Press successively coincided with these suggestions, nevertheless the Government wanted two years to change such a trifling part of these deleterious regulations.

† We are very happy to be confirmed in our opinion regarding the present system of selling crown land, by the—we would say—unanimous voice of the people and the press of Van Diemen's Land, and we beg for that purpose to extract the following masterly passages of the "Hobart Town Almanack" for 1835:

"The periodical sales of land which it was expected would concentrate the

strate this assertion, I would remark, that at the time when every body who could, was gorged with an exorbitant portion of land, agricultural, grazing, and other produce, became uncommonly cheap, as some of them still remain. At the same time, the outcry against such continual land jobbings, and corrupt granting of land arrived at its highest pitch. Now the persons, who were then in power, and who themselves, their families, and their hangers-on were intimately concerned in so unexpected a depression of prices, availed themselves very cleverly of this circumstance, to find out some means of making their grants more beneficial to themselves. And I am deeply, sincerely, and apodictically convinced, that no better or more efficacious means for their personal and mercantile scope could have been devised, than the regulations which were adopted with respect to the sale of crown lands. These regulations enable such individuals to say to the man of small capital: “ If you will have
 “ land, waiting for it three months, with the risk of not
 “ getting it at all, land far distant from every town and
 “ place of sale, if you will have land which you must pay
 “ for in a month,—Go and buy it from the crown.”—“ But
 “ if you will have land immediately, near towns, and with a
 “ liberal credit, on mortgage—buy it from us.”—The same inconvenience exists with the lands which are leased by the

population of the island—would improve the organization and civilized progress of the community, have a directly opposite effect. The portions of crown land thus disposed of, consist almost without exception of pieces lying contiguous to the estates of the largest land owners in the colony.—The face of the country is thus becoming more and more engrossed in large and overgrown estates, and like the colour of a piece of marbled paper, a few dominant patches are spreading and extending themselves, to the exclusion and extinguishment of the others — —”

“ to foster and promote the settlement of the small farmer—of the man who seeks his living in the fertility of the soil—in the industrious application of the plough and the spade — —”

“ Thus the existing land regulations having been once resolved on, are persisted in from year to year, reckless of their effect—an a priori judgment has been formed at head quarters, and no inquiry is suffered to be made, whether that judgment—was correct or fallacious — —”

“ The evils consequent on the careless giving of large grants in the early period of the colony are small, compared with those that now afflict the people from the adoption of an opposite system — —”

“ Give small grants of land to sober industrious settlers, bound to reside on, and cultivate them—open passable roads—construct bridges, &c.” l. c. p. 209 et seqq.

crown for one year, with *a month's notice* to quit, if applied for by a purchaser, whilst plenty of land is to be got from private persons upon leases of cultivation, for terms of seven years, and occasionally with additional inducements.

The price also of five shillings, with the clauses annexed, is too high for new comers and beginners, but too cheap, far too cheap for the rich jobber, who buys such land, not for his immediate use, but for speculation.*

Besides new emigrants, and every commencing farmer, some other classes of people have been equally sanguinarily wounded by this regulation, and these are the freed and the ticket-of-leave men. Certainly the English Legislature has a right to transport a criminal, to remove him from the scenes and the companions of his crime; but is it right that a man should be drafted to a distance which precludes all approximation to, and support from any of his relations, depriving him into the bargain from every decent means of subsistence. And what can so many men do, who have decently served their time, and obtained a ticket-of-leave, or their freedom? Their original profession many forget in subsequent different employments, and they are no longer at an age, or perhaps no more disposed to clean the boots of other men. It is a remark of the great French philanthropist and author *Bernardin de St. Pierre*, that persons who have suffered in one way or another from the vicissitudes of human life, like rural and agrarian retirement. To such reformed and industrious government men Old Macquarie gave small grants of land, and they now form a worthy and productive part of our population.

With the present clever and Machiavelistic regulations, a

* If any thing like (official) statistical returns existed in this colony, it would be at once seen, that the greatest part of the crown lands are bought up by persons of large property, whilst our papers teem with advertisements of sales of "small allotments"—"60 acre farms"—for "New Comers," "Persons of small capital," &c. In fact it is now for the seller an infallibly lucrative, but for the buyer ruinous speculation, to purchase large parcels of land, and to cut up and retail them in a short time with 100 or 200 per cent. profit. I hope that in this, and many other cases, I shall not be taxed with feelings inimical to the WEALTHY PORTION of the community. Notwithstanding the democratical principle by which the United States, the South American Republics, Switzerland, and even the smaller monarchies of Germany are ruled; large properties exist in all those countries, but *not so much crying poverty*, abuses and wrong, as we are menaced with in these young colonies.

man in the same circumstances may say: "It is true I
 " committed a heavy fault towards my fellow creatures, but
 " I expiated it according to your laws: and now, when I
 " am in years, there is not an inch of land in this wild
 " and immense country, cleared and cultivated with the
 " sweat and tears of myself and comrades, where I can
 " rear the last piece of bread I want, and where I could
 " die, once more independent and free."

Speaking candidly, the colony is not of sufficient importance compared with the immense transactions of the Mother Country, for even such gross, inhuman, and impolitic regulations, to have produced their due astonishment and exclamation. Besides, the great tide of emigration sets so much towards the west, that the decrease of a few hundred emigrants to the Australian shores is a matter of no moment to Great Britain. Nevertheless, it is a well known fact, that the number of emigrants to New South Wales in 1829 amounted to 564, whilst in 1830 it decreased at once to 309. In 1831 it was only 457, and only within the past two years was it assuming a movement, somewhat more proportionate with the immense extent and the fertility of our soil, and the other favourable commercial and local circumstances of the Colony.—But it must not be forgotten, that in this stupendous *coup d'état* (as I may call it, and as it was indeed for New South Wales), no agency nor device was omitted to accomplish the intended views of self-interest and speculation. At the same time, when these regulations were about to be promulgated, detailed, exorbitant, and fallacious statements were forwarded from hence to the English papers, and even in a more official way to the boards and societies of emigration. Certainly these alluring statements could not well dilate upon the agricultural inducements of the Colony, at a time when it had just been enacted, that no emigrant should receive a single inch of land, and when the agricultural produce became so disproportionately cheap. There was therefore no other lure to seduce uninformed people to emigrate, than by extolling to the skies the situation of mechanics and labourers. And although even after this manœuvre, the number of such emigrants was comparatively

paltry, still the number is far too great for our circumstances, and has produced the most striking examples of distress. It is now known, by the inquiries of the Emigrants Friend Society, that the wages given in many parts of the colony, are by no means higher than in similar localities in England, whereas such men must vegetate here in the most unsocial, and of course wild circumstances of life, without schools for their children, without ministers, churches, &c. Proof of these often unfavourable circumstances of new comers, the meetings of the mechanics at Sydney, the pamphlet of Mr. Carmichael, and the humane advices of several *Tasmanian papers*, to erect large poor barracks in Van Diemen's Land for the distressed and starving emigrants, to whom the colonists are unable to give farther assistance.

We believe that it is superfluous to go again through the whole length of our argument, to show the injury inflicted by these regulations on the rising generation of the colony. We shall have occasion to speak of our *natives* in another place, and we will only observe here, that the great probability of being able to provide easily for his offspring, is one of the greatest inducements for a man to emigrate. However, as the agriculturist can effect this under present circumstances only by a harrassing purchase of land, we should say, that by such regulations the *colonial* character has been as it were lost, and New South Wales rendered as bad in this respect, as any old country in Europe.

But it is impossible to conceive how the Government of this colony, and I may even say the British Legislature, has entirely forgotten in respect of territorial occupation one of the greatest historical and political principles, and its application in detail, whilst King and Government themselves derive from it their sole title to this land, and this is the ancient title of *taking possession de facto*. Did the Saxons—did the Normans sell by auction the British islands they conquered and occupied? How did Moses dispose of the land of Canaan? How Mohamed of his conquests? In fact, the selling of land in so young and wilderness-like a country as Australia, is a discovery reserved for this our

most refined century.* In all the more sacred and remote times every person took just so much soil as he wanted, and the taking possession went on in a natural progression with the increasing population etc.; and I feel sure, that even in many of the retired parts of Great Britain, land may be found, the title to which could not be traced back 200 years, i. e. that two centuries ago such lands were for the first time taken actual possession of, and the right of ownership then first exercised. This is still the case (as I have already so often observed) in so many foreign colonies, and it is a fact reserved for the elucidation of a deep political economist and philosopher, why the British Government (and a land of British origin the United States), have alone departed from the principle of granting land. However, it would not only be just, but useful and salutary if the following principles were attended to :

1. Every parcel of *cultivated land* should command round it a certain area to be reserved for the natural and spontaneous increase of that spot, and which could not be disposed of by Government, until after a certain period from the original occupation of the central location. (N. B.—No official favours, privileges, etc. of this or any other kind for any estate exceeding, say 5000 acres.)
2. That taking possession of any land (not appropriated as proposed in the foregoing paragraph) especially in THE UNLOCATED PART OF THE COLONY by fencing, erecting buildings, clearing, cultivating, agisting cattle, establishing manufactures &c. should constitute a valid title to a proportionate grant of such land.
3. That the same should be the case in townships. Whoever builds a house, encloses the ground, in short, whoever takes possession *de facto* of any place in such a locality, should be entitled to the proprietary of it after the occupation continues a specified time.

* One important subject has been also forgotten by the clever framers of these regulations, and that is, that every foreign state has now a full right to *retaliate* against the subjects of his Majesty. In all foreign colonies British subjects possess immense estates granted to them,—however a Brazilian or any other South American, &c. cannot get one inch of land either in Canada or in Australia. It is time to have this fact known in the Brazils &c. &c.

But we have already commenced to lay before the Public a description of a large district in the Colony, the peculiar circumstances of which induce us to dwell on the subject a little longer. This is *Menero*, the Downs of which we have *ourselves* traversed to the extent of 50 miles, and the importance of which, as respects political economy, we will discuss in the description of our Journey. In this, and all other districts beyond the limits of the Colony, considerable sums of money have been expended, many hardships experienced and much labour bestowed upon places, by their present or first occupants; so much so, that considerable improvements have taken place, even before Government took any notice of these places—places in fact, which do not yet exist, so far as official demonstration is concerned. If *Menero* should be incorporated with the territory of New South Wales, and the existing regulations relative to the sale of land maintained, in many instances the old occupants and cultivators would be outbought by rich and speculating strangers; and work, hardship, and capital would have been vested in places, which they would be obliged to surrender and leave with all their expensive improvements. Indeed, this would be a crying and sanguinary injustice, which His Majesty's Privy Council and Government will never permit, if this frail exposé should convey the necessary strength and perspicuity.

To obviate the above inconvenience, we would humbly propose that a certain standard be established, by which the claims of occupants would be calculated; and as it is certain, that His Excellency Governor Bourke will very soon transmit home the report of his late inspection of *Menero*, which will probably be followed by the incorporation of this district within the Colonial limits—we would propose, that the 30th June, 1835, shall be considered as the regulating era, whereby persons who shall actually have been located previous thereto, shall be considered as having a claim according to the amount of their capital, to certain portions of the land, which they occupy or occupied. Accordingly the granting of land at *Menero*, or any of the (afterwards incor-

porated) out-stations of New South Wales should take place in the following manner.

1st. A fair valuation should be made of any station, as it existed at the above date, in buildings, fences, cultivated land, as well as in cattle of every description; the latter especially should be taken into particular consideration. For example if a person possessed 1000 head of cattle at the beginning of the year 1835 on Menero, he should be entitled to a grant of, say 1000 acres of land. But

2ndly. the merit of territorial improvements in a young Colony become greater in proportion to the period during which they have been carried on, therefore the number of years a station has existed, might be considered as a *multiplier* of the valuation mentioned in paragraph one. If thus for instance the multiplicator should be fixed at say *one half*, the same person possessing 1000 head of cattle as above, but a station which has existed for six years, would be entitled to 3000 acres, when the same number of cattle with a three years station would entitle to 1500 acres only. However

3rdly. a still more just and accurate arrangement might be made by an *addition* of the strength and value of each station in each year separately, and the sum assessed as a standard for granting land. Thus a station which has now 1000 head of cattle, and had 800 the year previous, and 600 the year prior to that, would give a figure of 2400 acres, etc.*

Our above mentioned maximum of 5000 acres, would be also applicable on this occasion, because Government is not obliged to assist or privilege any man to get rich, this must be left to individual exertion and to purchase.

Thus we believe we have proved through the whole of this paragraph, that the existing regulations regarding the sale of crown land, are highly disadvantageous to the present welfare of the Colony; but we believe it also to be one of

* Our continual anxiety to be brief precludes us from any subtlety or detail, as our wish and aim are and can only be to lay down a few general points of view.

the political errors, which (if not quickly corrected) will, and must be followed sooner or later by irretrievable political convulsions.

IV.

EMIGRATION.

The Greeks and Romans established Colonies by means of conquests, induced occasionally by mythological or religious reasons. Spaniards and Portuguese have expatriated themselves, actuated by the love of chivalrous exploits, and eventually by that of gold. The reasons which compel Great Britain to send forth a portion of its population, are neither of such a specious nor poetical nature, but rather imperative and urgent. When a nation has arrived at such a pitch of refinement, and departure from the law of God and nature, that one portion of the (superabundant) population are enjoying incommensurate and godless luxuries, the majority are leading a wretched and degraded life;* it is obvious, and it becomes a necessity for, and a duty of Government, to ejaculate and to discharge as quickly as possible such feculous and infected matter from its bloated political body. In this respect these Colonies and the Canadas might become the salvation of Great Britain, and thus perhaps prevent or delay the eruption of one of those civic tornados, which (as in the natural world) are sometimes destined to purify a pestiferous and overcharged political atmosphere. In this point of view Emigration is not a Colonial, it is entirely a British question of vital importance. However it is not our province to trespass on the ground of European politics, as we have only (as is in fact the tenor of the whole of our work), to discuss the two general questions: how can Emigration to these Colonies be *increased*, and how can the state of the population be improved?—We must say, that the inducements to emigrate hither at present are any thing but powerful, as the inconsiderable num-

* London is the only capital or place in Europe where every year a certain number of persons are literally starved to death. In these and many other circumstances, any body may be reminded of the words of the Scripture: "And it repented the Lord that he made men on the earth."—Vide moreover W. Cobbet's late letters from Ireland etc.

ber of persons who arrive here (if the gratuitous female passengers, and convicts are deducted) fully proves. But while we admit many of the faults and anomalies of the system, by which this Colony is *at present* governed, we cannot admit one argument, which might influence and deter Emigrants from coming to these shores; and this is that, which shortsighted and incompetent writers call its *penal character*. According to these, it would appear that no one could stir a step in N. S. Wales, without being shocked by the sight of prisoners in chains, nor move from one place to another without being surrounded by the obstreperous manoeuvres and demonstrations of thieves and highway robbers. From this he might infer, that the abode in such a place, must be altogether a disgusting and insupportable lot. But things are going on here in a far more pleasant way, and if there is any fault in the social or even private relations of life, it is chiefly to be attributed to the little skill and care which Government has exhibited in the arrangement of these matters. Because if it is in any country its duty, to apply a part of its income to the people's advancement in a moral, literary and social point of view, this is far more imperative in a young Colony, which requires of course to be shaped, and as it were "hewn out in its very first rudiments." The exhibition of a "*penal character*" is not in New South Wales nearly so conspicuous or shocking, as it is in many other (slave) countries, and that such may and can exist, and be combined with free institutions, the unsettled circumstances of the (precociously emancipated) West Indies may soon prove. For the sake of shewing the "*non penal character*" of New South Wales, I shall be obliged to sketch in the following lines the movement of our social life.—The official and higher classes in this Colony lead quite a distinct life of caste, and the parties and amusements in this sphere are numerous, and partake of all the amenity and refinement, which society (composed of persons of the same rank) in Europe, would afford. Every person of education and (real or apparent) independence will be readily received, and as there is some *official policy* in maintaining of these societies, every Emigrant will be therein welcome.

The same (British) sociableness exists in the Interior, where settlers may live in every respect as in some retired part of Great Britain. The wealthy and well-bred Emancipists, form mostly a society amongst themselves, but even these begin to amalgamate by mutual ties of relation and friendship with the respectable class of Emigrants. The penal character of the Colony must therefore be looked for alone in the *serving class* of people, and therefore mostly in prisoners huts, on the road side, and in the bush. To speak the truth, the situation and the feelings of prisoners are generally so depressed, that it is indeed very unusual for any of them to misbehave to any person of education, and of therefore real superiority; they are mostly very humble. Besides this, are servants in Europe so very honest, trustworthy, faithful and accurate in this our *ultra-refined* century?—Can such valuable qualities be expected to exist in any other young antipodal Colony?—As far as our own experience goes, we have done wonders in town and in the bush with a few (almost boyish) prisoners, of which some have behaved towards us with self-devotion.* If there are cases of (rare) murder, robbery, insubordination &c., many of them are based on the apathy of Government, and on the often irrational (too indulgent or too severe) treatment of masters; and of course we would not go so far as to say, that servants in New South Wales are equal to a long-trained and attached brace of Old John Bull servants in some retired county of Great Britain.

Nevertheless the social and civic circumstances of this Colony are not exceedingly pleasant, but this is not the effect of, nor are they produced by, its penal character; we would rather say, that these unpleasant circumstances are based on the hitherto prevalent opinion (again lately fostered and promulgated by short-sighted and inexperienced people), that the Colony may exhibit to the respectable settler the spectacle of a penal character. Thus it is, that Australia has been so often crushed in its advancement by some reason or other, and it seems that it is destined to be

* Australian Sketches, No. IV. By the Author. Sydney Gazette, 3^d September, 1833.

injured continually by *either friend or foe*. And thus it must be said that the continual influx and increase of a prison population* (slaves), without a counterbalance (if not to say antidote) of a proportionate number of untainted characters, is an unnatural and unheard of fact in history. It has therefore become so obvious to any impartial observer, that it is as nauseous to argue upon here, as it must be even in Great Britain—that this Colony can never prosper without an immediate and extensive influx of free Emigrants. Because to revert to the proportion referred to, even if the generality of prisoners should *not be* men of a wicked and depraved character, the depressing circumstances under which these men are placed (and must necessarily be placed), are of a nature to render a population thus modified and saturated, a truly pitiful and disgraceful object. The question becomes then entirely inverted, the Colony bears not a penal character, by reason of the absolute number of its prison (slave) population, but it will always retain such an appearance, so long as the people in England will believe, that such a character is necessarily inherent to its organical constitution.

As to the means by which emigration can and ought to be fostered and promoted, so many political physicians have expressed their opinion respecting a remedy for this our (political) consumption and agony, so many consultations have taken place upon these sickish Colonies, without producing any satisfactory result, that a cure seems nearly to be impossible. We have saved ourselves much trouble on this topic, by the foregoing paragraph relative to the sale of land, and we want only to add, that besides the prospect of obtaining land on liberal and encouraging terms, the assignment of gratuitous servants, labourers, shepherds, &c. is the *only remaining object of weight* which can induce persons to emigrate to this Colony in preference to the Canadas, or even the Brasils, and many such fertile and freely constituted Colonies. As to the facilities and justice of assigning gratuitous hands, every man in England will (as in so many other cases) not rely so much on official statements, as on

* In 1834 the number of prisoners arrived was 5500, whereas the number of free Emigrants was only 2500, amongst which were a great many (questionable) single women.

the familiar and epistolary reports, transmitted home by Colonists of his acquaintance &c. In this respect we must say, that every Colony assumes for the public which is interested in it, a particular tint of colour, which is very different from the official or semi-official puffs contained in venal papers. The assignment of prisoners is now, and was a long time since, any thing but equitable—but this especial subject will be treated by us under another head. We will only bring forward in this place a few facts, which have come under our knowledge, and upon the accuracy of which we can depend, and as such (numberless) cases have been long ago transmitted home, they will of course operate more strongly, than any other sort of public statements.

- 1st. A Physician, Member of the Royal College of, 18 months in the Colony, possessing already a practice of about £300, applied for one servant since he arrived—without any result.
2. Mr., a tradesman of great uprightness, two years in Sydney, circulating by his trade a capital of yearly £800 to £1000, applied for prisoners since his arrival, but without effect.
3. A Wool-grower, two years in the Colony, possessing 1500 to 2000 sheep, applied for two shepherds, refused for the reason that he had no land (that is to say, he was unable to buy any!), got only lately one prisoner, under the title of house servant, but no shepherds.
4. Mr., a Market Gardener, &c. on the North Shore, possessing 150 acres of land, five years in the Colony, applied constantly during this time for three or four men; but could never obtain more than two, one of them a cripple. He declares himself unable to proceed in his business for want of men.*
5. Mr. C. Coxen, of the Zoological Gardens, London, had four men promised from Government for his collecting trips,—obtained only two, one a perfect idiot.
6. The humble writer of these lines (publisher of two works on the Colony) has only ONE assigned servant. Has sent

* We are precluded from giving the names of the parties concerned, by the apprehension of injuring them still more. We are writing on the Colony—in the Colony. If our allegations are wrong, we shall be refuted.


in for the last 15 months (after having explored the Australian Alps) *three, four, or six applications for one man more—received one — negative answer.*

Now after what we have said in the foregoing chapter about the sale of land, and whatever we were able to adduce in this place on the subject of the assignment of gratuitous hands, the reader will see that the inducements for the classes of small land-holders, farmers, gardeners &c. in Great Britain (and these are such as the home country is most anxious to discharge, and this Colony to receive), are under the present circumstances, absolutely null.

But although the arguing of the necessity of a copious Emigration for the welfare of the Colony under a merely material point of view, has become indeed a nauseous object, some parts of the question have been left more in the shade, and these are the points which we will take up, to wit the necessity of Emigration in respect of morality and civilization. In the first respect, it might be said at once, that by crushing and interrupting emigration as has been done since the year 1830, and by not giving even to the few emigrants a full scope for their exertions, the *free* elements of the Colony are neither copious nor powerful enough, to constitute by *themselves* a moral and respectable basis, neither are they fit to counteract the superabundance of convict character poured continually into the Colony. And thus if a *suspicious* character should exist in this country, it may be found at present in both the ingredients of its population, free and bond, and it will be (to repeat for the thousandth time) only by an immense influx of Emigration, that all these anomalies can be in any way remedied. And for the sake of bringing once more our views upon this subject to a bearing, we must say, that this will be never effected even with grants—without a just distribution of gratuitous hands, without a very choice and correct administration, and the granting of all the political privileges inherent in a British community.*

* These are circumstances, too, which obstruct Emigration to an inconceivable degree, because in this age of freedom and liberal ideas the following words of the Scripture should not be forgotten. "*Man does not live upon bread alone.*"

If the influx of Emigration into these Colonies should be so considerable, as this splendid Country merits, amongst the *many*, men of genius, learning, talent, integrity, skill and patriotism would be found, elements of which alone, in this age, any free community can be constructed. Will it be believed in Great Britain, that by way of scarcity of competent persons, or by an abject patronage and bribery—actual prisoners, at any rate ticket-of-leave men are appointed as constables, with the (of course, notorious) power to arrest free subjects! Will it be believed, that many of the latter are filling situations as messengers, overseers of stockades &c., and even subordinate clerks in several departments of His Majesty's Government; and that thus a man may become transported, to get appointed (in a certain degree) to a Government situation. This, of course, could be called "Penal Character," but this is not inherent to the Colony, and it could as well happen in Jamaica or any other entirely free Colony, that by a vile bribery or want of suitable citizens, some or another (actual) slave would occupy some or other public situation. Another fact, which for the sake of morality or (British) civilization, claims the influx of a vast number of Emigrants is, that in many respects places are filled up by persons unfit for them; which again, reciprocally and mutually hinders the advancement of the Colony. There are many works of an urgent necessity which cannot be done for want of Engineers &c. to execute them; for instance, the breakwater at Newcastle Harbour (the second in the Colony), commenced by Governor Macquarie, then the clearing of the Parramatta River, and even such a trifling thing as to raise a brig (the *Ann Jamieson*), sunk off the very best part of the King's Wharf, is an object which has been attempted without success for the last eight or twelve months. Roads and bridges too are of a futile and worthless making; because there are no men coming out, fit to place or superintend them. All these foibles and many other anomalies will be discussed in their respective places. But we cannot finish this chapter without alluding to a passage of a speech delivered by (I believe) Mr. Gellibrand at Hobart Town, stating that: "if the Administra-



tion of these Colonies will continue at the same rate, the future generation will only bear the name of English, without possessing any of their praiseworthy qualities." We will comment on this passage only in one material point of view, and thus we must say, that looking at the present, progressively "dilapidated" state of the Colony, its public edifices neither proportionally increased nor even repaired, since the historical Old Macquarie's days &c.—it would appear, that the Colony is governed rather by some barbarous power, than by a Government so conspicuous for public works and comforts as the British.

As it might not be feasible to find a convenient place for the following observations, we will place them under the present head, and this is the unsatisfactory state in which navigation to these Colonies is carried on, which must necessarily deter many persons from emigrating. The *Hibernia* burnt, the *Ann Jamieson* exploded in Sydney Harbour, the *Thomas* at Hobart Town burnt, *Amphytrite* lost off the coast of France, *Edward Lombe* wrecked in Sydney Harbour, the *George the Third* and *Sir T. Munro* lost—and all this within only two years time, these are too many appalling facts, for inducing persons to emigrate to our shores. We believe that these misfortunes are by far more copious, than the usual average of such accidents in vessels sailing to any other Colony. It has been known, in the case of the ill-used Lieutenant Smith, R. N., that the Captain who commanded the ship in which the above gentleman arrived in these Colonies, had only a few days left Newgate before assuming the command of the vessel. If the Colony would (as it ought to) have an official Agent at London, his care should extend so far, that persons like Mr. Walkinshaw (!), Marshall (!!), &c. should not be in the almost exclusive habit of arranging emigrant vessels for this colony.



NEW SOUTH WALES

LITERARY, POLITICAL, AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser.

The Colonist, or (?) weekly Journal of Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Literature, Science, and Religion, for the Colony (Territory) of New South Wales. Sydney, 1835. 14 Numbers, fol.

IF a man of slight experience in life or literary management, undertakes the publication of a paper—looking round him with steady circumspection, how to become useful to his readers, and the country at large—acknowledging his slight pretensions—improving by time and experience—such an Editor or Author ought not to be judged upon his (as it were) first appearance, and deserves rather to be advised than criticised. But when a man on the contrary, in the very maturity of manhood—after a protracted life of business and experience, comes abruptly forward and proclaims in loud and open words to a Colony of 80,000 inhabitants, possessing a press for thirty four years, and which can boast of such literary men as Governors Philip, Hunter, and Brisbane, Alexander M'Leay, Capt. King, Dunlop, Rumker, Oxley, Sturt, Cunningham, B. Field, Wentworth, Mitchell, Therry, Hall, Halloran, Shepherd, and others—if an Editor, we say, after the publication of 14 numbers of a weekly paper, says to the same country, “Now, that a spirit of enquiry has been awakened (!) and a taste for reading formed (!) by our Journal (!!)”^{*}—such an Editor can neither claim or deserve any quarter, and it is the duty of every intelligent member of a civilized society, existing now for half a century, to protest and shew cause against such unfounded and despicable arrogance. An important reason besides which induced us to review this paper, is an almost general opinion, that the leading article of the 14th April (of which we shall speak hereafter), will be highly and materially injurious to the interests of this Colony in Great Britain,

In commencing a review of the above paper, we shall observe that the first thing that must strike every reader, is, the ambiguity and uncertainty in which the real Editor (we mean the writer of the principal articles, and general manager) is involved. For although *Kenneth Munro* is brought forward as the Editor of the paper, there are numerous passages, the tenor of which show clearly, that this is impossible; there are many others, wherein the true Editor had made himself clearly and irrefutably obvious. We should consider it highly indecorous, if similar investigations were raised by any body, regarding the Editors of the *Literary Gazette, Spectator*, and similar papers. Those publications being confined entirely to general topics, the individuality of its Editor is neither a matter of consequence, or an object of enquiry. This however, is not the case with the *Colonist*; teeming with personalities, and abounding in private squabbles and quarrels; nay it appears that the paper has been chiefly established to fight the battles of *one single man, and one single institution* (the Australian College), as will appear by the following extract.

“It was no wonder that *Dr. Lang's* reputation should suffer considerably under such incessant attacks” (by the other colonial papers).—“In these circumstances, when *Dr. Lang* was about to return to this Colony from London in the month of June last, he (!) was strongly advised by his friends in England, and he deemed it expedient himself, for the protection of the various and important interests with which that institution is identified, as well as for the general advancement of this Colony in intellectual character, in morals and in religion, to provide for the establishment of a really independent journal.”—No. 1, p. 2.

^{*} *Colonist* No. 14, p. 107.

In such a case therefore, the merit of numerous articles cannot be valued without the exact knowledge of the Author, shewing the reasons and causes which have originated such articles. Even the passages just quoted give a sufficient hint regarding the person who really manages the paper. But the Editor has unveiled himself in two passages equally as important, saying:—

“In making the necessary arrangements, therefore, for the establishment of our press, *we* (who?) had the precaution to secure the favor and interests of *men*, who have already distinguished themselves on the great and glorious field of British philanthropy, the *Imperial Parliament of Britain*. In accordance with this feeling *we* (Mr. K. Munro?) have already forwarded the second number of our journal, exhibiting the character and working of the present female emigration system, as exemplified in the case of the David Scott, to Thomas Powell Buxton, M. P. And we have written to Mr. Buxton (who?) at the same time earnestly requesting him,” &c. Number 8, p. 57.

After having proceeded so far, we will endeavour to prove that:

∇ The *Colonist* is neither an uncommon nor spirited publication in general; neither has it brought forward until now, so much local information or views regarding this Colony, as according to its bold demeanour the public had a right to expect.

That even the most common and obvious rules of editorial or literary decorum and etiquette have not been observed.

That its doctrines are subversive of the rules of morality, charitable feeling, and moreover that they are fit to instil a spirit of acrimony, dissention and bad fellowship amongst the inhabitants of this Colony.

But, as Dr. Lang has so openly acknowledged himself the writer of the *Colonist*, we are induced to say a few words about his “Historical Account of New South Wales. London, 1834, 2 Vols. 8vo. ;” and also for the reason, that the first fourteen numbers contain such a quantity of the work republished, that it is likely to become a second edition, forced upon any such persons, as might have been buyers of this work and the *Colonist*. We coincide entirely with the opinions of the Reviewer in the *Printing machine* (as long as those of the more classic Quarterly and other Reviews may not reach us), that it is “the most complete and able account” yet published of this Colony, and we do this also for this reason, that there are *only one or two* works of the *same kind* at present existing. But if the Doctor believes that his work is one of original conception, ingenious arrangement, energetic and imposing style; in a word, a work such as Bruce’s *Travels in Africa*, Humbolt’s *Political Essays on South America*, &c.—a work to which a reader may like always to revert, finding endless amusement, instruction and satisfaction in its perusal; if, we say, the Doctor thinks this, he is greatly mistaken. Besides, an author, who was so happy as to introduce two extensive volumes before a British public, may be in the present age sure, that *if* any superior merit was attached thereto, it would already have been acknowledged; and, we must say, that we are astonished why, in this case, the Doctor’s diplomas as a Member of the R. S., or R. G. S., or even the new Statistical Society, never yet reached this Colony.

We will begin to characterise the general tenor of the articles, which have at present made their appearance in the *Colonist*, & we observe firstly every number headed with the title, *Colonial Politics*, but we must say that we have not been able as yet, to discover a single article deserving this title. What will the *Edinburgh* or other classical reviews (if the *Colonist* should, which we do not expect, meet with any attention) say, to find under that head, articles, such as “The Legal Profession”—“The bible a safe book for persons of all ages and of every standing.” Or even such as “The proposed expedition of discovery.”—We are indeed ashamed, that an editor of this kind, should come before the British public as an awakener and former of literary taste in New South Wales! Nay, we must say, that we do not believe that there is one single article in the *Colonist*, which is worthy to be placed under the head of *Politics*. And we will endeavour to find out the reason, which we believe to be this, that Doctor Lang likes not to be an advocate, and dares not to be a critic of the present system of administration. In every Government there are certainly objects of reprehension, even for the upholders of it, and in this case, we must say, that there are more

useful hints even in the *Gazette* and *Australian*, than in the independent *Colonist*. An Editor which utters general remarks such as :—

“ Indeed in the present circumstances of this Colony, as to the constitution and “ working of the Machinery of its Government ; it is in England chiefly, that the “ struggle for the promotion of its best interests, can be carried on with any rea- “ sonable hope of success.”—*Colonist*, Number 8. p. 57.

An Editor who says so much in general, cannot be silent in detail, without a special reason. And although our worthy Doctor Lang asserts, that he would never change his course, if even by “ doing so, we would obtain for us, so many additional subscribers as there are cedar trees in the forests of Illawarra.” Number 7, p. 52 ;—yet it seems he will not, at least at present (if ever) give any umbrage to persons of any official standing, amongst whom he wishes to retain or encrease his subscribers.

A similar criticism we must pass upon many of his miscellaneous articles, they are absolutely, or at least in their present extent, inadmissible, or incompatible with a paper of a distant Colony ; neither have we ever seen anything of the kind published in the (rather good) papers of Van Diemen’s Land, or the Cape. We are adverting by the above, to articles like “ The conquest and occupation of Algiers by the French (From the *Compagnon* to the newspaper.)” Eight columns—“ Proceedings in the Parliament of Paris.”—“ Conversion and martyrdom of a Turk.” Nearly two columns, &c. &c.” If we add to this, equally voluminous articles of the kind as “ A report of a *pro re nata* of the Scotch Presbitery at Bathurst.” Four columns,” another article “ Presbyterian Church” two columns, &c.—Our kind readers will see, that the Doctor has not troubled himself, or is unfit altogether to produce original articles, or well digested or elaborate extracts, such as are to be found in many other less arrogant papers than the *Colonist*.

But our readers may be induced to believe, that we are disposed to argue away as it were *all* the merits of Dr. Lang, and thus to reduce him to a mere nonentity. Indeed this is not our wish, the Dr. possesses real merit, and real Colonial merit. His introduction of a good many useful and industrious Emigrants, his building the Australian College, and his many endeavours to advance and improve the System of Emigration, we highly acknowledge, and every sensible man will do the same. But even giving all credit to the three articles in the *Colonist* : “ Emigration Job” —“ Emigration no Job, &c.”—even in these rather energetic articles, there appears throughout a certain caution, a certain tergiversation ; sentiments which are based in the Doctor’s particular position, and more reasons, why he is not a very fit individual, to conduct an (even partly) *political* paper. Cannot Mr. Marshall and even the London Emigration Committee, which Dr. Lang has attacked so strongly, and we would say altogether justly—could not they say : “ Well it is true we have sent you a great many bad women (pro—tes, as you call them in your Botany Bay Editorial delicacy), but we have also sent you a large number of good and decent characters. Pray, what clever and unusual regulations have you adopted for the welfare and proper situation of so many well-bred, decent, and handsome lasses ? Do you think, that the conveying them on shore in *Government boats*, (which after all may as well be made of timber as others), and exhibiting them in the *Lumber Yard*—do you believe, that these are so very great and deeply calculated plans for their settling and prospering in the Colony ?—Was not there any thing more and better to be done for them ? Could not you give, or at least propose to give them small grants of lands, the same as had been done in North America ?” —Such and similar could be asked of and objected to the Doctor, though we do acknowledge entirely, that it is always more convenient and even more safe, to censure persons & powers at a distance of 16,000 miles, than at any shorter distance whatever.

As we have just before spoken of Editorial etiquette & delicacy, we must tell the Doctor, that he knows nothing about, any more than many others, who have begun to be editors and writers in a distant Colony. According to the rules of this etiquette, it is highly indecorous, indeed unheard of, if any author quotes himself to any length, as the Dr. does it (we allude to his work), to the extent of whole columns and pages. But if such quotations are accompanied (behind a curtain) with introductory remarks, like “ we are happy to state” —“ in his sta-

fistical account of New South Wales, Dr. Lang has hit upon the idea we have just expressed, &c."—such remarks give and have given to the *Colonist* a certain air of duplicity and deceptiveness, which are unparalleled in any other paper to our knowledge. In another place the doctor says in a cutting allusion to us (poor Colonial editors), that "those of Great Britain are all gentlemen." But we must inform the genteel Dr., that expressions like "floating br—hel"—"pro—tes" etc., are at least to us no signs of his tact and regard for common decency; because, no genteel author will incorporate in his writings words, which he could not use in any good company. But even if such words are indispensable for the strength of the composition, they may be very easily circumscribed, or at least abbreviated. We consider therefore the *Colonist* not to be one of those papers, which as Dr. Lang says in allusion to others (—the moat that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam, etc.)" a parent would wish to give to his virtuous daughter to read."

We enter now another part of our review, and these are the pugilistic articles of the *Colonist*, which are altogether of an interested, or entirely private nature. Doctor Lang quarrels and finds fault with all and every of the Editors of the Sydney Papers, which, he says, "he is obliged to knock down,"—of others he says, very tenderly and gentlemanlike, that "he was obliged to give them 50 lashes." Besides this general war, we find personal quarrels with (and attacks upon) Mr. Carmichael (about a passage money to England, say £160), with Mr. Marsden about a debt of £300. All these interesting beauties occupy many columns of this eminent and transcendent paper.

We come now to a rather sore and ticklish part of our Review, and this is the famous No. 14, 2nd of April, of the *Colonist*. But to appreciate his thoroughly, the following passage of the "Address," No. 1. p. 1. with which D. L. preaced his paper, must be adduced.

"The *Colonist* newspaper will lend its influence towards the attainment of liberal institutions, or in other words a House of Assembly, for the Colony; and although it will not suffer either a ticket-of-leave man,* or an emancipist to occupy its editorial chair—not because persons of this class are necessarily deficient in moral principle, but simply because the thing is indecorous in itself and highly disrespectful to the community—it will ever strenuously advocate the extension of the elective franchise to the class of emancipists generally, and will do its best that the doors of the future Colonial Parliament may be thrown open for the admission of respectable members of that body."

We must say, that we were from the first unable to understand the bearing of any part of these passages, which however advert to an important fact in Colonial Politics. Because, if it be considered by the *Colonist* to be indecorous and disrespectful—that Emancipists should be Editors, how can he combine this with being an advocate for their admission into a Colonial Parliament. We say we were never deep enough to penetrate to the bottom of this sentence, and we believed finally, that it was a mere compliment, although a very ambiguous and lame one, to this class of our population. The quoted passage alluded partially to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, which attacks were repeated in several subsequent numbers, until they decrepetated at last in No. 14, into expressions of abuse, which we are sorry to be obliged to give a copy of.

"O'Shaughnessy, our readers will perceive, was of the class of Specials or lite-

* As to ticket-of-leave men being Editors of Papers (if this be really the case) law ought to provide against it. Such persons being *legally dead*, can and ought not to interfere with any public business whatever, there being many besides, occupations for their making a decent and honest living. In Van Diemen's Land the sentence for *any person under bond*, writing for, or in public papers, is transportation to (confinement in) a penal settlement. We may not be taxed with feelings inimical to any man living; but in this case we are convinced, that the clearer and even stricter rules are enacted for men under bond, the better for them and the community—it will save both, endless and unavoidable trouble, confusion, and scandal. (*Vide figura.*)

“ rary Convicts—a class which Sir Robert Peel rightly considered as far more dangerous to the reputable portion of this community than the poor Irish White Boy, &c.

“ The *Sydney Gazette*, which it seems is now conducted by that paragon of Editors, Mr. Edward O’Shaughnessy; who had the honor to be transported from Dublin a few years ago, and who (thanks to the admirable system of penal discipline, in our Australian Colonies!) instead of being sent direct to a penal settlement, agreeably to Sir Robert Peel’s express orders, along with the other special scoundrels of his class”—

We find these expressions (to say the least) highly indecorous and scandalous, and that by many reasons. Mr. O’Shaughnessy is now (and probably always was, since he has been in the Colony) a man of steady, quiet, and decent behavior, moreover a man of Application. Has any man a right to wound another’s feelings in that way, by bringing sad things to his memory, uncalled for. Because if the *Gazette* is a “vile, dispicable, mawkish verbiage”—attack it on that ground, but might not this be the case also, if any other person of whatever civic quality, if even a D. D. was sitting on the Editorial Chair. The *Gazette* is considered at present as the chief, and nearly sole advocate of the existing system of Government. However this is a thing, Dr. Lang does not like to touch, and he prefers to display his bad feelings and apprehensions on such a harmless, in fact amorphous person as Mr. O’Shaughnessy.

Besides these bearings in the above passages, there are many other important ones of a public nature, which we will shortly enter upon. If law makes any difference between Emigrants and Emancipists we do not know, neither can this be an object of the present Review. Nor is it the province of a political writer to insinuate to any class of inhabitants, whom they shall choose as their intimate friends and daily companions. However we cannot refrain to express our opinion, that so far as *common intercourse of life* is concerned, in all dealings of selling, consequently in selling newspapers; no distinction whatever ought to be made amongst the aforesaid portions of our population. And as nobody will make an enquiry in the common intercourse of life, when a man quarrels with his wife, or if he is living in divorce; the same decency should be observed regarding the manner in which any (now free) person arrived in the Colony. Thus the Emancipists would, as they ought to merge and neutralize in the great mass of free Australian population.

But the great politician Dr. Lang, does not conceive perhaps, what harm he might moreover cause to the Colony by such absurd passages as these following:

“ 1st.—That in the event of a House of Assembly being granted to the Colony of New South Wales, the thrice-convicted felons, at the penal settlements of Norfolk Island and Moreton Bay, be empowered to send knights of the shire, to represent their interests in the said House; and—2nd. That on the event of a House of Assembly being granted to the convict-colony of New South Wales; in which men like Mr. O’Shaughnessy are allowed to direct public opinion,—the inmates of his Majesty’s prison of Newgate be empowered to send down two of their number in future to represent them in this House, irons, and all.”

Is the ingenious Doctor not aware of the great (nay sole) reason, used on an important occasion by Lord Howick against the granting of a House of Assembly to this Colony? “Lord Howick alluded particularly to the constant hostilities (!) between the free settlers and their descendants, and the emancipated convicts and their descendants.”* Did this important fact escape the memory of our *awaker* of taste and reading, of this sincere and clever friend of the Colony? However we will avail ourselves of this opportunity to declare, that during our whole (and very manifold) experience in this Colony, we never heard of one single case of the above hostilities (!); & thus we hope & wish that notwithstanding such ugly and nonsensical insinuations to the contrary, the inhabitants of the colony will always preserve the same feeling of good fellowship, harmony

* Parliamentary Reports of 1830.

and union; without which it never could or would attain any sort of civil or political prosperity.—As to Mr. O'Shaugnessy he may console himself, that the personal attacks of Doctor Lang have met with a general and undisguised disapprobation.

We cannot conclude this review without adverting, in a few lines, to a satirical allegory, with which Dr. Lang adorned his fourteenth number, under the rather beastial title of "Branding Wild Cattle." There he says, probably in allusion also to our present paper, "The overseer then informed us, that there were some other wild cattle at large in the bush; but advised us not to brand them until next year, as they were *not old enough* for branding yet." To obviate such a future disaster, the best way will be—to anticipate it, and to do what the Germans call: "*das prevenire spielen*." We will therefore tell the Doctor another, although perhaps not so much a stock-keeper like story as his. The other day we happened to be with some of our people in the bush, when a somewhat precipitate but heavy motion attracted our attention. One of my servants said, "this is a wild horse, brushing with his head erect and flowing main through the skirts of the forest."—"It is not," said a second, "one of that *noble, superior* race of animals; it appears to me more like some lame and clumsy creature."—"I saw something like feathers," said a third, "and it must have been one of those gigantic eagles, praised even by mythology."—"No," said the first, "if it had been an eagle, it would soon have shewn it, by its taking a *majestic and sublime flight*; I assure you it is *nothing of the kind*." After some pursuit we observed, at a distance, the said creature bury his head in some scrub; believing, we suppose, that because he could not see, he could *neither be seen* or taken. We caught him nevertheless, when he proved to be that awkward, short-sighted, long-legged creature called an emu, neither quadruped or bird, but blending the defects of both these races, without possessing any of their eminent qualities. My men proposed to kill it, however we did nothing more than sprinkle a few drops of ink in its eyes, when it became entirely blind. We did not brand it, but we suspended a tablet at its neck, for other persons instruction, bearing the ominous letters U. F. E., to which I added, "*neither horse or eagle*." In handling this awkward beast, one of my servants tore out its whole tail, thus disfiguring it into the bargain. And although the feathers are very bad, I took a couple of them, for the sake of presenting them to Mr. Kenneth Munro, that in case Mr. Kentish's *Christian* should be resumed neither, Mr. M. should use them for such editorial purposes, under his own or any other firm whatever.

AUSTRALIAN GEOGRAPHY.

PRIVATE INTERIOR DISCOVERY.

We have to inform the Public that Mr. C. Coxen, who arrived in this Colony with orders from the Zoological Garden, London, has finished his first trip to the interior. He started on the 26th of December last from the Hunter, and penetrated on the Banks of the Nammoi, so far as 100 miles beyond the last station (one of Sir John Jamison's) situated on this River. The River flowed for the first West, and afterwards in a West by South direction. The whole country traversed, is reported to be barren and inhospitable, especially in the latter part of the journey, and the land bad. In fact, Mr. Coxen says, that starting from the above station, a dead level spread itself before his eyes, and not a hill was visible. This plain land † must very much resemble all the plains hitherto

† We beg to propose to call these plains, "Verullam Plains," for the sake both to commemorate Lord Bacon of Verullam in the annals of Australja, as well as to keep before the eyes of our rising generation such honorable men of Great Britain.

known of our Continent; it is equally divested of trees, which grow only upon the banks of the Nammoi. The banks are very thickly inhabited, and the people much taller than our natives generally are. Although Mr. Coxen had some tame blacks with him, he could not communicate with these people, which he describes as very hostile; there was a spear thrown after the party, which however did not injure any body. The blacks tried to cut off Mr. Coxen and one of his men from the main party; and only their being armed with firelocks, prevented probably some injurious consequences. Our traveller attempted to traverse from the Nammoi to the Gwyder; but the country proved very dry, without any water, affording scarcely any food for the bullocks. When Mr. Coxen left the Nammoi, its bed had been successively contracted into a much narrower channel. Mr. C. was disabled from extending his exploring farther, having been promised by Government four prisoners to accompany him, and receiving only two, one of which was a perfect idiot, he was obliged to hire free men, who refused positively to proceed any further, threatening to abandon him if attacked by the ferocious natives.

As far as collecting is concerned Mr. C. was very successful, having discovered as much as twenty-six very rare species of birds; amongst which twentyat least, are entirely new for science. The greater part are of the parrot and pigeon tribe, the former ones of a very splendid plumage. Mr. C. believes, that he found also a new sort of Wallaby, having white marks on the shoulders, and the tail ending in a small brush? We are unable to decide how far Mr. C.'s tour may coincide with that of Major Mitchell; we don't know exactly where the latter gentleman is gone, neither does the *public* know any more. As to Mr. C. he has projected after his return (in the beginning of April), to make shortly another more extensive tour, of which (as well as of any other interesting notice regarding New South Wales), we will not fail to speak in our *Advertiser* in due time.

PRICE OF FLOUR AND BREAD.

The price of these (staff of life) Articles, are again rising, and the charge of a (should be) 2lb loaf is already $4\frac{1}{2}$ d,* although its permanent price for many years but the last one was $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. A further rise is shortly expected and thus it appears, that this infant Colony and the majority of its (rather recent and yet unsettled) inhabitants, will be as it were, yearly visited by a periodical artificial famine during the winter months (the 2lb loaf as above was $8\frac{1}{2}$ last year). We think Government ought to have taken, or ought to take now energetic measures against the renewal of such a visitation; ships ought to have been dispatched for grain, rice, or corn, long ago. Charge every body any price you like for luxuries, but bread—bread!—ought not to be so scarce in a young Colony; which will, and can only prosper from a large influx of emigrants. The Australian Flour Company (the deserving Australian Flour Company) ought now to begin operations, and if the shares are reduced to £1, and good energetic collectors elected, and by explaining to the poor cobbler, the card-man, the journeyman, etc., the object clearly, even by a call of 5s.—enough money to begin operations will be raised. The wealthy philanthropist is of course not precluded from taking as many shares as he likes. Government ought to be petitioned, to lend the treadmill to the Company *gratis*.

Dixi ed animam salvavi.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

¶ We have to acknowledge the favour of “a friend of explorers” in which he says, that we seem not acquainted with the merits of gentlemen like Wentworth, Lawson, Blaxland, and Evans. We beg to reply, that we heard of the ascension of, and penetration beyond the Blue Mountains, the year after it was ac-

* The bread rises quicker than we are able to write, and is already 5d. per loaf.

omplished, but as we have never published "a *History of Australian Explorers*"—our not mentioning the above meritorious gentlemen as yet, has only occurred by want of occasion for so doing.

TO THE PUBLIC.

If the above (as we believe sober but impressive) way, to conduct a Magazine (of which we have given a sample in the present articles of our advertizer), should meet with the kind approbation of our respectable public, one number will appear regularly every month, containing *one Leading Article* regarding the Political state of the Colony, and one sheet of the Advertiser, being entirely filled with Local and Colonial Matter, affording thus instruction to our growing generation. Price one shilling per number.

Subscription Lists will be left at various public places, and orders received at Mr. Moffitt's, Bookseller, Pitt-street; Mr. Jones, Bridge-street; and at the Editor's, Sussex-street, South.

EVERY
Description
OF
PRINTING

CAREFULLY, CORRECTLY, AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED,
ON MODERATE TERMS,

BY
W. JONES
Letter=press and Copper=plate
PRINTER,
BRIDGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

CONCERT.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

MR. STUBBS takes the earliest opportunity of acquainting the Public, that his
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,

to which he very respectfully invites them, will take place, (as announced) in the Saloon of the Royal Hotel, on Easter Tuesday, the 21st Instant.

Tickets of Admission to be had at Ellard's Music Repository; Mr. Innes's Stationery Warehouse, King-street; Rose Cottage, Drutt-street; and at the Doors of the Saloon, on the Night of the Performance.

☞ We have to apologize to our kind advertisers for their favours not appearing in this number for want of space. We will insert them in our next paper, for which we solicit further favours, to be addressed as above.

New Periodical.

AT W. MOFFIT'S, PITT-STREET,

AND

THE OTHER BOOKSELLERS,

IS PUBLISHED, THE SECOND NUMBER OF A

PERIODICAL,

UNDER THE TITLE:

**ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRESENT STATE
AND FUTURE PROSPETS OF THE COLONY
OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**

BY AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

THE Subscription Price for each Number, with a Lithographic Cover (the first thing of the kind ever published in the Colony)—ONE SHILLING. The whole to be completed in about Six or Eight Numbers.

CONTENTS OF THE FIRST NUMBR.—Dedication to the Honorable the Commons House of Parliament.—Preface.—Historical Review of the Colony—The Land and its Produce—New South Wales Literary, Political and Commercial Advertiser.

CONTENTS OF THE SECOND NUMBER.—Grants of Land.—Emigration.

New South Wales Literary, Political and Commercial Advertiser, No. II. Containing a Review of "The Colonist, or (?) Weekly Journal of Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Science, and Religion, for the Colony (Territory) of New South Wales." Sydney, 1835. 14 Numbers, fol.—* Australian Geography. Private Interior Discovery by Mr. C. Coxen, of the Zoological Gardens, London.—Prices of Flour and Bread.—Advertisements.

The Advertiser will be annexed to every Number of the "Illustrations." But as occasionally circumstances may occur, which may induce us to acquaint our Readers with immediately; in such cases the "Advertiser" will appear separately, in *One Thousand Copies*. The late case of the "Colonist" appeared to us such an urgent one; in the same way we will discuss any other important Colonial transaction.

N. B.—The present re-appearing of Mr. Stubb's Advertisement, is to be ascribed to the case alluded to.

THE Advertising Public is respectfully informed, that the above Publication, is the only one in the shape of a Review or Magazine existing in this Colony, whereas V. D. Land possesses eventually two periodicals of this kind. Our advertising friends will therefore perceive that our columns will afford them the means of their favours remaining a longer time under the eyes of the public. Our charges are the same as in the other Papers, and advertisements will be received, addressed to the Editor, at Mr. Moffit's; and, at his residence, Sussex-street, South.

* The Editor did not choose to notice or counter-review our Review—as it is the custom in—I don't know if in Aberdeen, but at least in Weimar; however, we see he did not disregard many of our *friendly* advices therein contained, and we are sure his readers are indebted to us for not having any more reimpressions of his *own* work to redigest, neither are his attacks upon any part of the free inhabitants of the Colony so severe as they used to be. But, instead of a straightforward acting and acknowledgment, he calls us names in his next Number "*a foreigner!—a foreigner!*" Anathema sit.

We are sorry that we have not yet Jesuits here, Dr. Lang would be a valuable acquisition for this fraternity.

“ *EX FORTUNE.* ”

FOR SALE,
AT THE
STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUNDRY INVOICES OF GOODS, *ex FORTUNE*, namely—
Gig Harness, Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Whips of various descriptions, Harness and Saddle Furniture
Spades, Shovels, Backbands, and Traces
Padlocks, Butt Hinges, and Door Latches assorted
A large assortment of Tea and other Trays
Cart Arms and Boxes, with Nuts and Screws complete
Iron Pots, Tea-kettles, and Saucepans, assorted
Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots—Also, Spoons assorted
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Cups and Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Jugs and Basons, assorted sizes and patterns
Best Crown Window Glass, of different sizes
Grindery and Blacking
Bottled Pale Ale and Brown Stout
Pickles, assorted
Red Herrings in jars
Annatto
Brushes, assorted
Umbrellas
Bandanna and Black Silk Handkerchiefs
Calico, Prints, &c.
Beaverteen, Canton, and Grey Kerseys
Slops, assorted
Blankets
Hops, and numerous other Articles.

HUGHES & HOSKING.

Albion Stores, 9th April, 1835.

TEA.

*EX “ ORWELL,” “ MACCLESFIELD,”
AND “ LADY HAYES.”*

JUST LANDED, AND FOR SALE
AT THE
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HYSON SKIN, in chests
Ditto, in half ditto
Ditto, quarter ditto
HYSON, in 10 catty boxes
SOUCHONG, in ditto ditto
BLACK, in chests, 80 lbs., net
PEKOA, in 20 catty boxes.

HUGHES & HOSKING.

April 13th, 1835.

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English, American, and Colonial Snuffs, in great variety

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Boxes, &c. &c.

N. B.—Liberal Allowance to Dealers.

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THE FIRST SIX SHEETS

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TO THE

Australian Alps.

*Together with some general information respecting the Colony
of New South Wales.*

BY DR. JOHN LHOTSKY,

Colonist, New South Wales, F. R. Bot. S. Bavaria, &c.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, FOR A NEATLY BOUND COPY, SIX SHILLINGS.

“ Besides the *fidelity* of the Doctor's Tour, there is a calm unostentatious navaité, running through his narrative, evincing a free, and independent mind. While, if there be an absence of sentiment and high feeling, there is no conceit, nor affection, nor weakness, but plain truth and matter of fact.”—*Monitor*, October 11th, 1834.

“ The party also passed close to the Australian Alps, and enjoyed a good view of them—the snow on the summit of one or two of them glittering in the mid-day sun. Nor was the well, made memorable in Dr. Lhotsky's Tour left unvisited, and the Doctor will be glad to learn that its cool and clear waters furnished a palatable draught to the party at Limestone Plains “ THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.”—*Australian*, March 13th, 1835.

The seventh sheet, now in preparation, will be the first thing published.

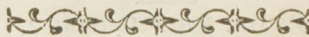
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BEST ENGLISH, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{7}{8}$. 1 inch each, round and square
 Best Swedish, small size
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 "Carron," 2 inch &c. Cart Boxes
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 Crown Glass, 14 by 20, 16 by 20, 16 by 32, 18 by 24, on Sale at
 LAUNCELOT IREDALE'S,
 67, George-street.

Robert Ross, SHOEMAKER,

*PITT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO MR. UThER'S
HAT MANUFACTORY.*

BEGS to acquaint most respectfully his Friends and the Public, that he has taken lately these central premises, where he will endeavour to merit the patronage of a kind public by good work and moderate prices.



Sydney Bank.

BANK SHARES AND BANK NOTES

TO BE

SOLD BY THE WEIGHT.

OF the above prosperous and highly popular Establishment, about 5000 *One Pound Notes*, and the whole of the Shares undisposed of, will be sold by the Weight, in batches to suit the convenience of Purchasers. The Public, we are sure, will not fail to avail themselves of this rare opportunity, to make so uncommon and profitable a bargain.

Time and Place of Sale will be notified in due Time.

NEW SOUTH WALES

LITERARY, POLITICAL, AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser.



Ruins of an ancient Town in one of the South Sea Islands

WE repute ourselves indeed happy to begin this part of our Publication with a notice, which if verified and elucidated, would have a grand influence upon the historical theories and systems, not only of our Southern Hemisphere, but upon those of the human race.

Amongst the Caroline Islands, only 6 weeks sail from Sydney, is *Ascencio* (about 11° N. Lat.) discovered very lately by His Majesty's Sloop of War, *Raven*. Mr. Ong, now a resident of this Colony, some years back remained there for several months, and we have our information from a friend, who conversed frequently with Mr. O. upon this subject. On the above-named Island of *Ascencio* the language of the inhabitants is more harmonious than in the other Islands of the South Seas, a great many words ending with vowels.— There are at the N.E. end of the Island, at a place called *Tamen*, ruins of a town, now only accessible by boats, the waves reaching to the steps of the houses. The walls are overgrown with bread, cocoa-nut and other ancient trees, and the ruins occupy a space of two miles and a half. The stones of these edifices are laid bed and quoin, exhibiting irrefutable traces of art, far beyond the means of the present savage inhabitants. Some of these hewn stones are twenty feet in length by three to five feet each way, and no remains of cement appearing. The walls have door and window places. The ruins are built of stone, which is different from that occurring in the immediate neighbourhood. There is a mountain in the Island, the rocks of which are covered with figures, and there are far greater ruins eight miles in the Interior. The habits of these Islanders exhibit traces of a different social system, the women do not work exclusively, as is the custom in the other Islands. After the meals water is carried about by servants for washing hands, &c. Asked about the origin of these buildings, the inhabitants say, that they were built by men, which are now above (pointing to the Heavens).

If a Sir Thomas Raffles acquired (we would say) eternal fame by making or ordering similar researches, the same career is open to the Governments of these Colonies. Even private enterprise should not slumber to elucidate, as it were, our immediate neighbourhood. Some or other of our trading Captains could be engaged for a trifling sum to lay on for a short period at this interesting Island, and in the same way a person acquainted with architectural drawing might be obtained. Our patriotic citizens should not omit such favourable occurrences, to exhibit their energy to the eyes of the world, as it is a fact, that *free Institutions are only the boon of clever and enlightened communities.*

MAJOR MITCHELL'S EXPLORING PARTY.

The above undertaking has been in contemplation for the last two years, and the final arrangements were made so far back as six months, without the public being admitted into the knowledge of any of these supernatural schemes or plans, with the display of which the Major wishes eventually to surprise the world.*— However, the party repaired incog. to Parramatta, and was there mustered by Major Mitchell on the 9th instant, when much confusion and bad humour appeared throughout. The commandant returned then to Sydney, and LEFT the

* Compare the open straight-forward manner, with which the Expedition for the exploring of *Central Africa* has been carried on.

newly combined, unconnected machine to move on by itself over the Blue Mountains, to expect him, I believe at Bathurst. We call the leaving of such a *rudis indigestaque moles*, as every newly formed combination of men, pack-horses, bullocks, vehicles, &c. must necessarily be, the first, and an inexcusable fault of the Majors. But his ignorance and want of tact *in such a business*, is only paralleled by his inextinguishable jealousy, neglecting entirely the advice of men of experience like H. Hume, and not to mention others, especially Capt. Sturt. We believe the Major did not even condescend to call upon that Veteran of Explorers, amongst which Major Mitchell is a perfect novice, nay, a no-body. His boat of 30 feet in length, as it lies all ready fitted together upon a waggon, is one of the most awkward and unmanageable things, that ever money was wasted with, and we would wish to see the Major bring it only up Mittagong Range, of course not upon the *made road*. However as the expedition will cost the colony £1,800, we wish it every success, which may be compatible with a badly combined and disorganized plan, the more so, as the Major having laid aside every bodies advice, will be alone accountable for this large amount, & the trust bestowed upon him, to government and the country. If the Darling takes (as the Major wishes and believes) a turn to the north, the expedition has at least a reasonable aim; if, on the contrary, this river disembogues itself into the Murray, Major Mitchell ~~MUST~~ descend in that direction, and move in latitudes, which have been already twice explored and described.

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A U S T R A L I A N
MODERN CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
 KING-STREET, WEST.

MR. BRENNAND begs to inform the Public, that he has lately made considerable additions to the above Library, and solicits patronage for the Winter Quarter. The amount of Subscribing is within the means of every respectable house-holder. The Number of Books are upwards of Six Thousand Volumes.

N. B.—Mr. B. begs to remind Subscribers and others, who have taken Books from his Library previous to the First of February, and not yet returned them, that it is high time such Books should be sent in.

King Street, West, }
 February 27th, 1835. }

MR. BRENNAND'S

REGISTRY OFFICE,
 KING STREET, WEST.

PERSONS wishing to obtain Situations as Clerks, Overseers, or House Servants, can readily obtain them by calling and entering their names at Mr. B's Office.

N. B.—Proprietors of Houses, Shops, Stores &c., will find it to their advantage to register the same in the above Office, as Mr. B. has constant applications for Premises of the above description. Charge per entry 2s. 6d.

TO BE HAD AT ALL BOOKSELLERS, SYDNEY,
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The seventh and eight sheet, now in preparation, will conduct the reader to the above interesting locality.



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N. B.—Cards of Pens forwarded to any Person in the Interior by Post, with expedition.

A SONG OF THE WOMEN

OF THE

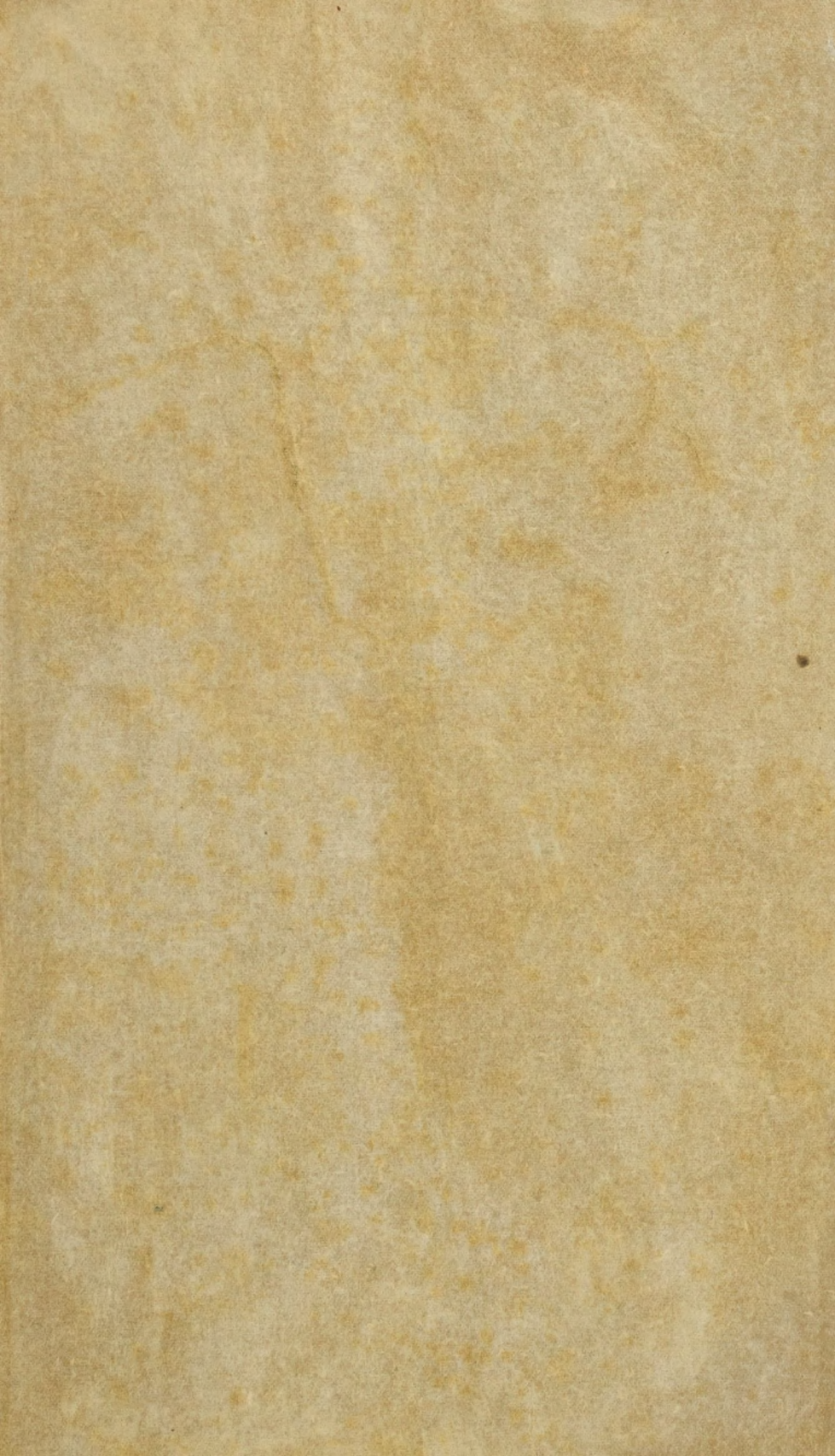
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BY DOCTOR LHOTSKY.

The first music ever published in this Colony. Price 2s. 6d.





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(*Corypha Austr.*)

Austrian Alps Expeditions.

W. E. Piley Agency - 27 Feb 1835.

Dr to John Shottky, Proprietor

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Two Quarts. Long

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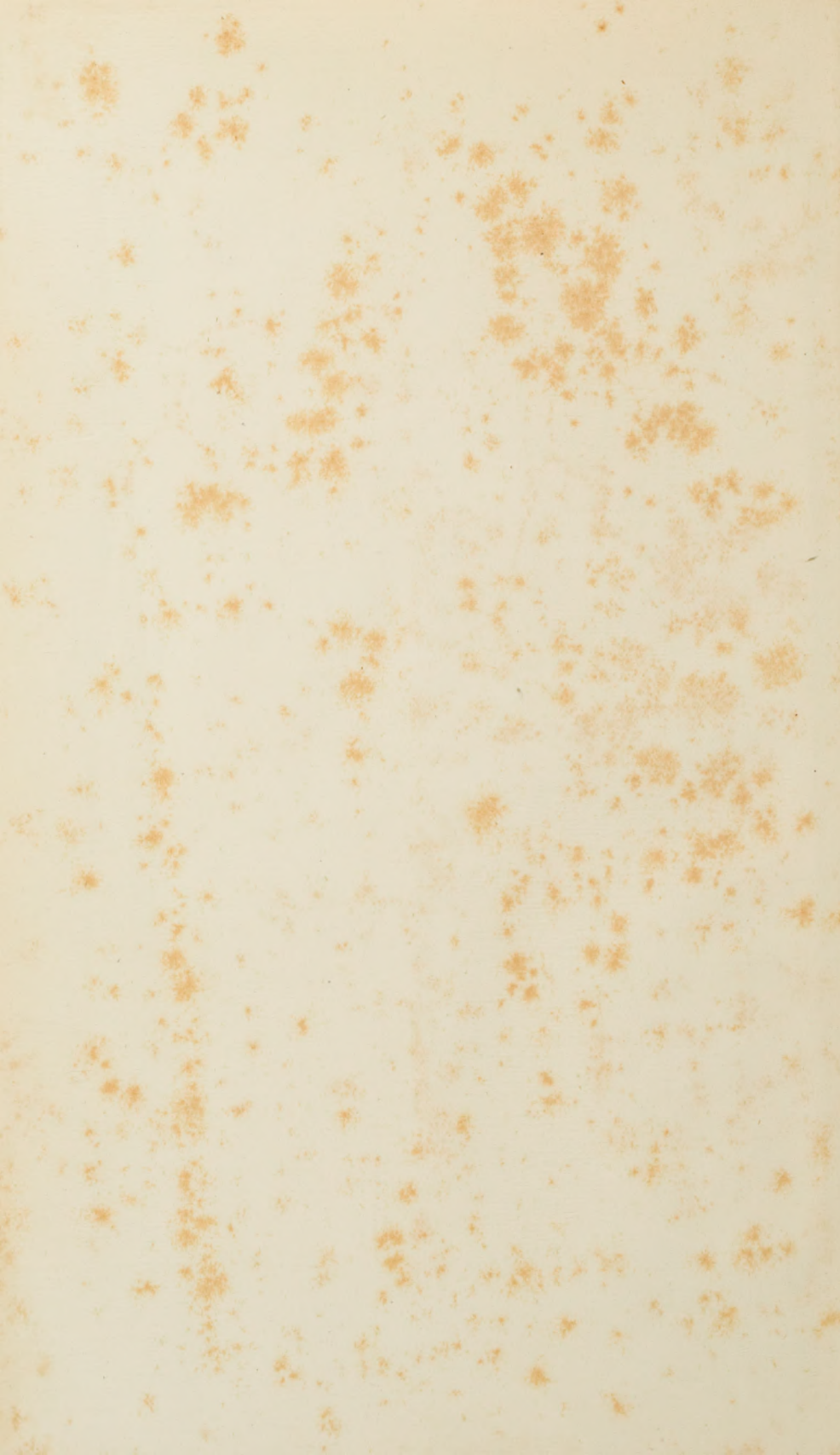
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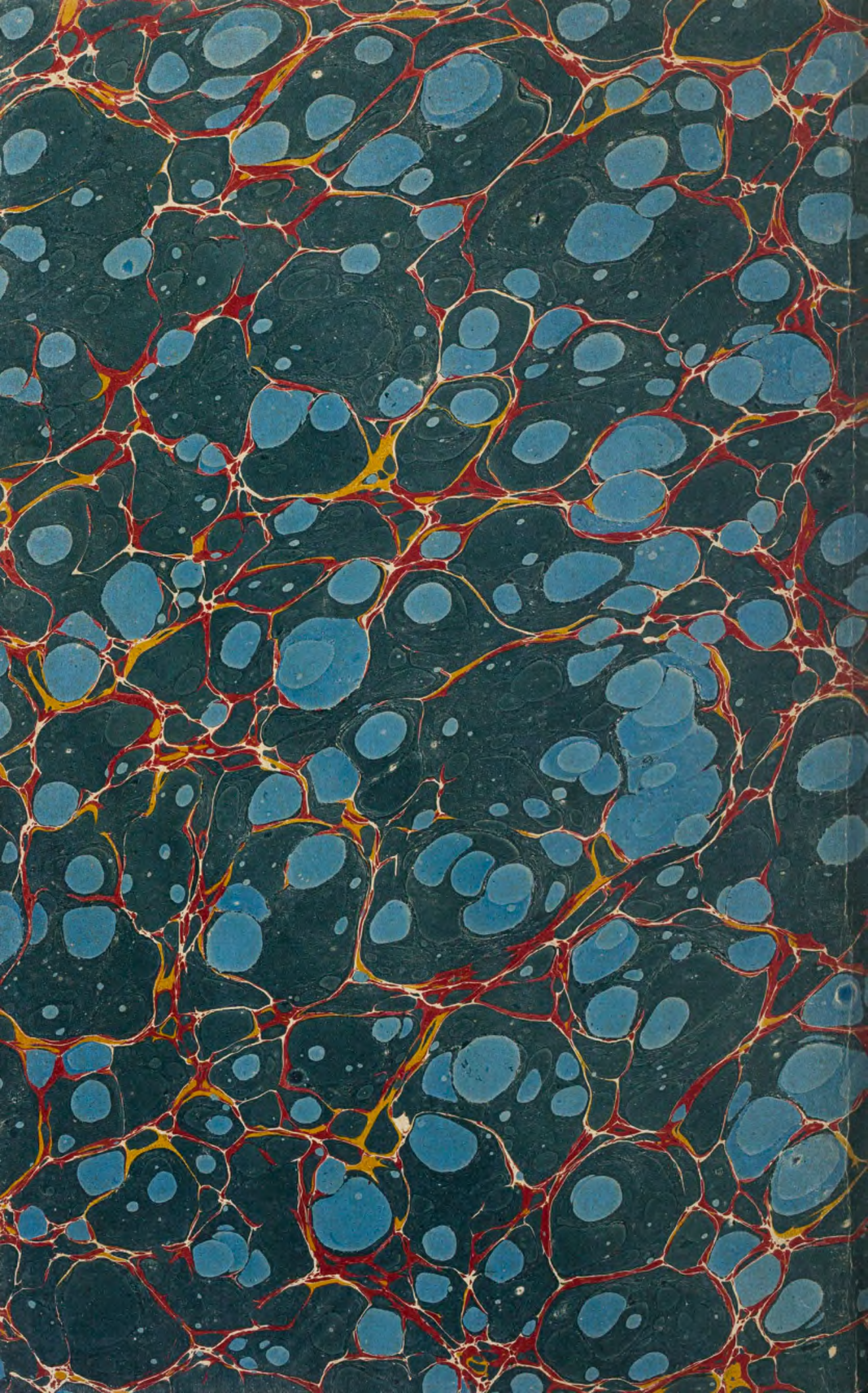
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